THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

INVALUABLE WAR-MAPS *will be included in our issue for January 9. The maps will cover the entire area of fighting in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia in great detail, showing towns, railroads, rivers, canals, mountains, etc. The foremost firm of map-makers in the United States have been working on them for six weeks and we have spared no expense to make them complete. The Consul-General of one of the warring Powers says, after a careful examination of the one showing his country: "The map is absolutely correct, and far better than any other of its kind printed in New York that has been brought to my notice." The edition of this issue will be* LIMITED, *and orders for it should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment. Subscribers who wish their friends to have these maps should inform them early or send a list of their names to us, enclosing ten cents for each name, and we will supply them by mail.*

THE MOVE TO KEEP OUR GUNS OUT OF EUROPE

HALF-A-DOZEN BILLS pending in Congress to stop the exportation of war materials to the warring nations show the force behind this movement, altho the press talk reveals a wide divergence of opinion on the ultimate effects of such a prohibition. Virtually all agree that such legislation as Senator Hitchcock and a number of his colleagues propose would be welcomed by Germany and would cause our arms-manufacturers a loss of millions of dollars in foreign contracts. But while some observers, looking beyond these immediate effects, are convinced that an embargo would advance the cause of peace, others argue no less earnestly that it would foster militarism by making it necessary for nations to keep their armaments up to war standard even in times of peace. Some argue that since only Germany's enemies are in a position to avail themselves of the present freedom to buy arms here, the proposed change would put all on the same level and be thoroughly consistent with the spirit of neutrality. Others contend that it would be an absolute violation of this spirit, since it would be restoring to Germany an advantage which she lost through no fault of ours.

Before following the editors into the mazes of this most interesting controversy it may be well to glance at the rules that already govern our business dealings with belligerents with whom we are at peace. They are thus summed up in untechnical language by the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

"It is agreed that we can not fit out and arm war-ships for either belligerent and turn them loose without becoming liable for the damage they may do to the other belligerent. The *Alabama* case settled that and estopped us from making the contrary contention. Nor can we fit out an organized army or any part of one to take the part of one belligerent without justifying reprisals on the part of the other.

"By our own laws we are forbidden to supply in our own ports a war-ship of a belligerent with more than sufficient to convey it to its nearest home port.

"We may, however, lawfully ship any kind of supplies, including all munitions of war, to either belligerent, and if the other belligerent captures them the shippers have no kick coming. They will doubtless have been paid in advance."

Thus, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, nobody denies that the sale of arms to belligerents by a neutral country is "quite legitimate under what is known as international law, and in accordance with traditional practise," the only penalty attached being the risk of capture and confiscation at sea. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* reminds us that this point has been established by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States, which declared, in a unanimous opinion delivered in 1822, that "no neutral State is bound by any canon of international law to prohibit the exportation of contraband articles," and that "the sending of contraband of war from a neutral country to the belligerent port for sale as articles of commerce is unlawful only as it subjects the property to confiscation on capture by the other belligerent."

But Senator Hitchcock and the other legislators who have fathered bills to put new restrictions on our commerce with the warring nations argue that our manufacturers, in selling munitions to the belligerents, are adding fuel to the European conflagration and postponing the advent of peace. To quote Senator Hitchcock's own words:

"Our nation stands for peace, and it seems to me outrageous that we should be running our powder-factories and our gun-works night and day to furnish means for carrying on the present war. Those who are making money out of this traffic will, of course, object to this bill, but no one else ought to. Two years ago we authorized the President to prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico because we did not feel that this country should help to continue the war there. As a matter of fact, our Government owns at the present time more than 300,000 Krag-Jorgenson rifles, better than some of the arms now possest by European nations. We have discarded them because the Army has a better weapon. Several of the European nations would like to buy them, and undoubtedly Uncle Sam could get a handsome figure for them and the treasury of the United States would be very much benefited. But no one

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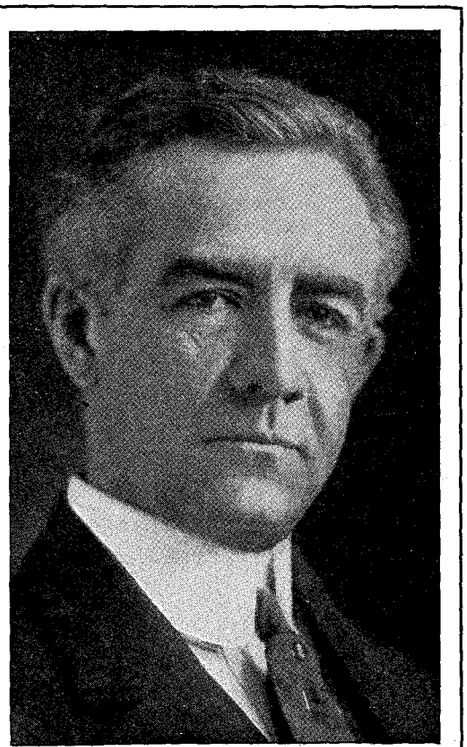
would propose such an outrageous breach of the laws of neutrality for the benefit of the whole people of the United States. My bill proposes to carry this law of neutrality a little further and to forbid to individuals that which is already unlawful for the Government."

While our arms-manufacturers are ready to sell to all, Germany can not buy, because her enemies control the high seas; and the Allies, according to some authorities, have placed orders with our arms- and ammunition-factories that will keep them busy for the next two and one-half years. So great, in fact, is the dependence of the Allies upon American munitions of war, if we are to accept the statement of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of *The Fatherland*, that "were the war material from the United States withheld, the war would come to an end in sixty days or less." In a statement laid before our State Department by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, some of the orders for war materials placed in this country by the Allies are specified as follows:



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"IT SEEMS TO ME OUTRAGEOUS THAT WE SHOULD FURNISH MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE PRESENT WAR,"

Declares Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, leader of the movement in Congress to forbid the sale of arms to the warring nations.

Two hundred thousand rifles, caliber .303, from the Remington Arms Company.

Two hundred million cartridges from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Two hundred thousand rifles, caliber .303, and 200,000,000 cartridges from the Winchester Arms Company.

Total output of artillery cartridge-cases of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Four million pounds of powder from the Du Pont Powder Company.

Fifteen hundred machine guns from the Colt Works. (Larger orders pending.)

Fifty thousand revolvers from the Colt Works.

Two hundred armored motor-cars, with machine guns, from the Autocar Company.

Five hundred thousand rifles, caliber .22, and ammunition for drilling purposes from the Winchester Arms Company.

Nine hundred 6-inch howitzers, delivery within eighteen months, from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Shell cases for the howitzers from the same company.

Seven million pounds of powder from the Du Pont Powder Company.

One hundred thousand Remington rifles, caliber 7 mm., and 13,000,000 cartridges.

About 3,000,000 cartridges per week are being shipped from the United States to France.

Forty to fifty large guns, 9.2 inch caliber, from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Two thousand tons of powder for artillery and infantry cartridges from the Du Pont Powder Company.

One hundred thousand carbines, caliber 30-40, from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

One hundred million cartridges for the above carbines.

Aeroplanes from various firms.

Four million aerial arrows.

Artillery ammunition, estimated value $12,000,000, from the Crucible Steel Company.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Viereck discovers in the very size of the Allies' contracts with us proof that they are "without the facilities for carrying on a contest on such a large scale" as the present war. France, he admits, has enough arms and ammunition plants of her own to enable her to continue the war even if the American supplies were cut off, but "England finds herself in a difficult position and could not go on enlarging her forces on the present scale without the hundreds of thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition being shipped to her from the United States." And "as for Russia, she would be immediately at the end of her resources were the American markets closed." This German-American editor goes on to say:

"Is the United States, through the furnishing of guns, ammunition, and powder, prolonging the war? And is the benefit derived by a few families from these war-material orders an equivalent to the losses caused to trade in general by the prolongation of the war? And at the end of the war will the United States be in a position to take the rôle of an arbiter? Will not the German people, as well as other neutrals, whose trade has suffered through the prolongation of the war, righteously object?"

Mr. Viereck's recipe for ending the war in sixty days, retorts Horace White in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, evidently involves the triumph of Germany. We read:

"Germany, having made war, and preparations for war, the chief concern of human existence, is presumably well supplied with guns and ammunition and manufactories thereof. She has the great Krupp works with 90,000 men working night and day and she has taken the Belgian arms-factory at Liége and turned it to her own service against Belgium, with probably 10,000 men more. Now if she can prevent France from getting arms from this side of the water, she can conquer her enemies in sixty days or less. That is what Mr. Viereck means by bringing the war to an end. He means ending it successfully to the country which began it. The American people are to enable the Germans to march into Paris in sixty days, or less! . . . .

"But what then? Germany would levy contributions in cash and territory to suit herself, and, having thus planted the seeds for future wars, would begin to prepare for them, and would still call them defensive wars. It is needless to say that the people of the American hemisphere do not want this war to end merely as an armistice, to break out again as soon as the chief belligerent can get his second wind."

Mr. White maintains also that "any new legislation which introduces a change of practise in favor of one belligerent and against another is a breach of neutrality." Another contention, admitted by Senator Hitchcock to be "the strongest argument yet advanced" against his bill, is that if we prohibit the sale of war munitions to belligerents as a violation of neutrality we may find ourselves embarrassed if we ever get into a war and need to look abroad for war supplies.

Why strike a blow at our own industries because Europe sees fit to go to war? asks the Chicago *Herald*. Not only would these prohibitory measures strike at our prosperity, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle;* they would stultify our claim to neutrality. Such an embargo, says the New York *Sun*, "is designed to deprive Great Britain and her allies of the advantage their superior naval power has won for them," and is hence "as unneutral as a German army corps commander." This view is shared by such papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World*, and the Philadelphia *Press*, and more than one editor notes that at least three of the men who have introduced bills to stop the sale of arms to Europe are German-Americans.

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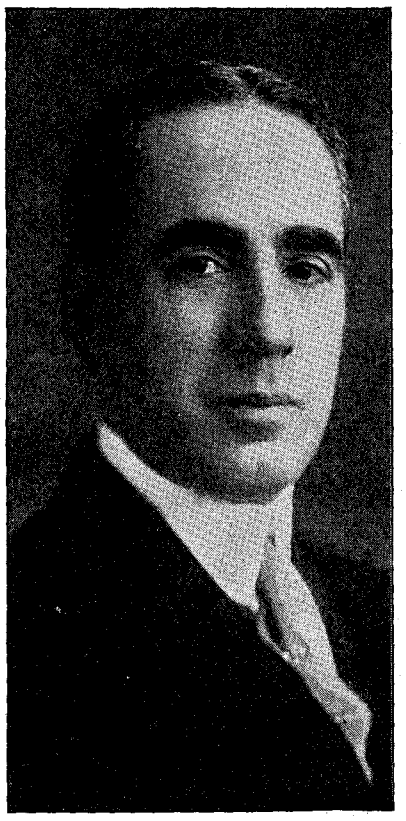
TO BAR THE WAR FROM WESTERN WATERS

THO SOME DOUBT is exprest as to the practicability of the suggested plan to keep the war out of North- and South-American waters, the press agree that the meeting of representatives of twenty American republics on December 8 was a unique, perhaps epoch-making, occasion. This, as the New York *World's* Washington correspondent points out, was "the first international conference of neutral nations which had assembled in any part of the globe since the European War began, and, irrespective of its possible accomplishments during the present conflict, was regarded as the birth of a new movement in international law for the definition of the right of the neutral as opposed to the right of the belligerent." It was unique, says the New York *Sun's* correspondent, "in that it was the first definite action ever taken by the American Governments looking toward their acting as a unit with relation to the rest of the world. Often they have sought unanimous action in regard to interests in relation to one another, but never before have any attempts been made to solidify the Governments on problems relating to Europe and Asia." The only action taken at the conference was the appointment of a committee to study the new problems growing out of the European War. This was the suggestion of the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Romulo S. Naon. In the speech supporting his position Dr. Naon laid down a new and notable principle which the Philadelphia *North American*, New York *World*, Washington *Post*, and Pittsburg *Dispatch* think must ultimately become as important in international law as the Monroe Doctrine. *The North American* quotes him as saying:



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HE SUGGESTS A NEW DOCTRINE.

Dr. Romulo S. Naon holds that where the rights of neutrals and belligerents conflict, "the rights of the neutrals must prevail."

"The interests of the countries not involved in conflict are as much entitled to respect, are as sacred, to say the least, as those which could be invoked by the countries which misfortune has led to belligerency. The mission of the neutral countries is to maintain the progress of the world, and to conserve its moral and material energies as a nucleus for the reestablishment of the disturbed equilibrium.

"That social mission, which is as supreme as the very defense of sovereignty, augments, if possible, the attention which deserves respect for the integrity of their rights as neutrals. If these rights and the rights of belligerents conflict, a spirit of justice, a sentiment of humanity, and a reason of high practical policy determine that the rights of the neutrals must prevail, inasmuch as their mission is a mission of progress and preservation of life.

"If war can justify the setting aside of the rights of neutrals, there would disappear our commercial activities and our economic resources, in the preservation of which are concerned both our own existence and the exigencies of civilization.

"The right of the belligerent ends where the right of the neutral begins."

As a basis for the special commission's study of the problem thus presented by Ambassador Naon, the Peruvian Government offered an interesting suggestion. After describing the embarrassment caused in this hemisphere by Europe's war, and noting America's isolation from European policies and interests, the Peruvian note said that a declaration

"that America can not admit that its commerce within the maritime area belonging to the Continent—supposedly bounded by a line equidistant from it and the other countries, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic side—be subject to the contingencies of the present war, would give ample guaranty to lessen, even in part, the serious effects of the crisis which we have begun to feel, and would likewise impose respect for the affected interests, a respect that up to the present time does not seem to have entered into the minds of the belligerent Powers."

This, as the New York *World* and *Times* both recall, is the idea formulated by Thomas Jefferson in a letter written in 1820, in which he said:

"The day is not far distant when we may formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other; and when, during the rage of the eternal wars of Europe, the lion and the lamb, within our regions, shall be drawn together in peace. . . . The principles of society there and here, then, are radically different, and I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and the sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see this coalition begin."

Here, says *The World*, "is an idea of vast importance"—

"If all the republics of the Western world in majestic council shall set up new ideas of neutral rights, claiming for them the authority of international law, embodying them, perhaps, in the phrase, No more European wars on this hemisphere, we shall have a very impressive addition to the vital democratic doctrine which already says, No more colonization and no more Kings on this hemisphere."

To stretch the three-mile zone, "established when three miles was the range of a cannon-shot," until it covered a hundred miles of public waters, would be, in the New York *Times's* opinion, "not merely a step, but many strides, toward the accomplishment of the cherished ideal of forcing nations at war to confine their molestation to each other." Tho it looks visionary, "dreams sometimes come true," *The Times* remembers, and it goes on to show that neither Germany nor Great Britain would lose by acceding to such a request. The Philadelphia *Record* does not see how this extension could hamper naval operations except in the case of commerce-destroyers, "but the nations of the New World are under no obligation to help the licensed pirates of the Old World to destroy each other's shipping." Moreover, "the destruction of British or German ships carrying goods between Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States would not be the destruction of British or German, but of American commerce." Nor does this paper consider European consent necessary, for

"If two American States should unfortunately become involved in war, the European Powers would not hesitate to warn them against making the Mediterranean the scene of their naval battles and of piratical enterprises against neutral trading vessels, on the pretext of searching for contraband."

A declaration by all America declaring that such waters as the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea should not be made the scene of naval operations in a European war would not, in *The Record's* opinion, be disregarded by non-American Powers. Here the San Francisco *Chronicle* and Pittsburg *Dispatch* heartily

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WATCHFUL WAITING—WITH A TIN DIPPER.
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

NEWS NOTE—"Mr. Daniels believes that the President will keep the country out of trouble." —Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

agree, and they see no need of consulting the European belligerents in defining the new policy. Let the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile agree to back up the doctrine with their combined naval force. Would any of the belligerents care to take on these three countries as enemies for such a cause? *The Dispatch* does not think so.

On the other hand, the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *Wall Street Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, Philadelphia *Press*, and San Diego *Union*, tho heartily favoring the principle involved, think that nothing could be done without the consent of the European combatants, and doubt if such consent can be obtained. The Charleston *News and Courier* adds that it would be impossible for neutral nations to maintain the neutrality of a 100-mile zone and that "other practical difficulties would arise from the fact that large areas of the western hemisphere are dependencies of belligerent Powers and are, therefore, parties to the struggle which has its center in Europe, but which is affecting every continent of the globe."

GOOD TIMES SEEN FROM WALL STREET

SOME DIFFERENCE of opinion may exist regarding the value of the New York Stock Exchange and the righteousness of its transactions, but everybody seems to take the successful resumption of its business as a sign of coming prosperity. In New York this feeling is voiced by such papers as *The Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Commercial*. Farther away from Wall Street, the Boston *News Bureau*, *Transcript*, and *Christian Science Monitor*, Springfield *Republican*, Washington *Post*, and St. Louis *Republic* are no less certain that the renewed activity in the securities market is the forerunner of improvement in the business of the country and perhaps an industrial boom. "The wave of fear has passed," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "and it seems certain that the country will enter upon a more prosperous career." At this time, says the Boston *Transcript*, business needs "just such an impetus as can be supplied by this restoration of the stock market; taken in connection with the profest suspension of restrictive legislation, the assurance of an advance in freight-rates and the plenitude of funds in the money market, it should result in a revival of commercial activity and industrial expansion." Minor exchanges, the Springfield *Republican* is aware, in San Francisco, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston had previously resumed transactions without any trouble, "but their operations could not be regarded as important for the reason that only the New York Exchange is an international market for securities." *The Republican*, conservative in its optimism, believes that "America is slowly climbing back."

"With the securities markets so generally reopened, even under some restrictions, with money-rates ruling very low and currency so abundant that the emergency issues are virtually retired, because no longer needed, with the foreign exchange market tending to a point where gold may be imported and with the foreign trade gradually expanding, the United States perhaps should be content, for the time being. This people have shared with Europe the tremendous calamity of the war, but this people already are pulling out of the catastrophe while the peoples at war are sinking deeper into economic ruin. American manufacturing industries remain deprest, except in the favored lines furnishing material of war; yet of all places on earth the United States to-day is economically by far the most blest. Our unemployment difficulty is serious, but America has not in arms millions of men engaged in the scientific destruction of accumulated wealth."

The New York Stock Exchange was closed from July 30 to November 28 for all transactions, and for two weeks longer for stock transfers. It was the longest closed period in the history of the Exchange, the Albany *Journal* notes, and it continues:

"Its effect was in the main good. It averted disaster, and it gave time for adjustment of financial conditions that had become dangerous. Brokerage houses naturally suffered heavy losses through interruption of business, while a large part of their expenses had to be continued. Many employees were deprived of their means of livelihood. But there was the greatest good to the greatest number—the public. Its securities were protected from further market depreciation. The market values recorded on the last day of business on the Exchange remained the basis of loans. If sales were made, privately, at lower prices, they were not recorded.

"At the same time, suspension of the securities market had a depressing effect on finance and business. The closed Exchange stood as evidence of unusual departure from normal conditions. Speculators became investors against their will. Their capital was tied up in securities which they could not liquidate. This condition soon created impatience, and many weeks ago the reopening of the Exchange was urged."

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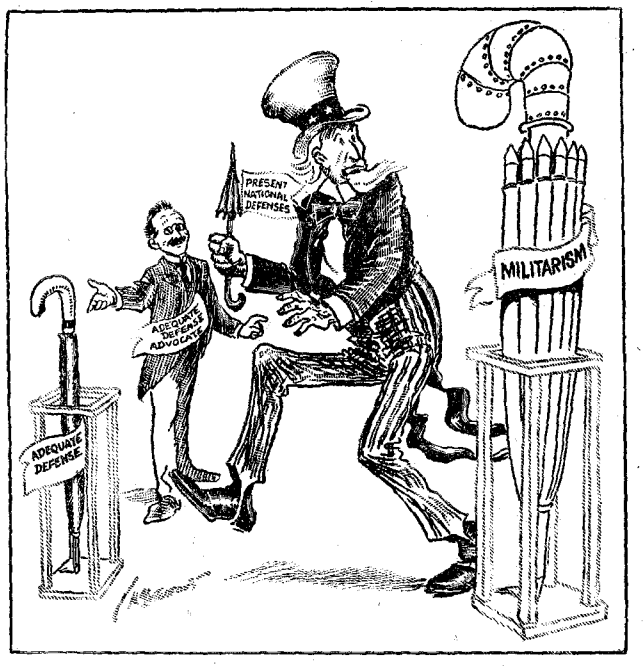
"DO YOU WANT ME TO WEAR THESE ALL THE TIME?"
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.



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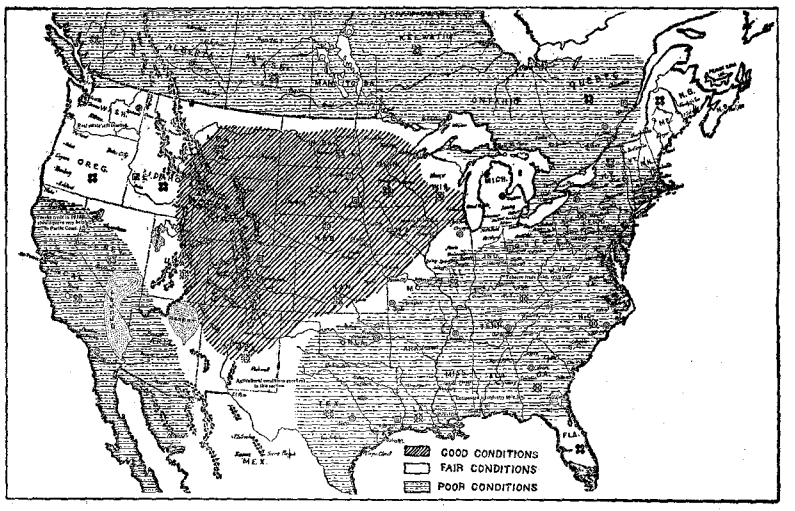
INADEQUATE DEFENSE, ADEQUATE DEFENSE, OR MILITARISM?
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

OF DEFENSE AS SEEN BY GENERALS OF THE PENCIL.

Bond-selling was finally resumed on November 28; on December 12 the market was opened to a limited line of stocks, and, as the New York *Sun* observes, a long experimental period was expected. But the market took care of itself: "the selling movement was normal, the buying impulse heavy; prices were higher than when the Exchange closed and showed no tendency to flag." Hence it was decided to throw the market wide open on December 15. That means, the New York *World* explains, that "the New York Stock Exchange is now wide open for business as before the war, but with a minimum-price line throughout the trading-list," which "closely follows the low prices established by the panic which closed the Exchange on July 30." This restriction, say several editors, will probably be but temporary, and a mere formality, since prices have shown no tendency to sink to the danger-limit. Neither *The World* nor *The Commercial* expects to see any noteworthy liquidation by European holders of American securities. *The World* does not believe that

"England, as an example, will be compelled to liquidate its fixt foreign investments as well as to exhaust current income therefrom to finance the war. At all events, foreign investments in America will be the last to go by the board. It is the one great country on earth where safety and improvement are most assured. It is the only great country which can show evidences of entering upon a new era of industrial expansion and prosperity."



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WHERE WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

By this map Mr. Roger W. Babson shows where good or bad times prevail. The wheat belt is prosperous, while the cotton belt and the industrial northeast have suffered.

The World makes the interesting suggestion that the opening of the Stock Exchange presents a new problem in neutrality—

"More than many people imagine, perhaps, the attitude of Americans toward the great European quarrel is determined by business considerations.

"The Stock Exchange will soon record infallibly the sympathies of an important section of public opinion in the United States. If speculators buy on this or that victory or sell on this or that defeat with energy enough to control the market, we shall soon have an expression which may easily be looked upon abroad as unneutral."

Several New York editors can not let the occasion pass without calling attention to "the prudence and foresight, as well as the skill and integrity of purpose," with which the Stock Exchange officials and Wall Street bankers have handled the perplexing financial situation created by the European War. As *The Journal of Commerce* puts it, "the 'money power' of New York has been exercised in an honorable, considerate, and public-spirited manner, which is really in keeping with its character, but was needed to dispel some of the clouds which occasional lapses from a high standard had cast upon its reputation." Rather different is the thought which has occurred to many Americans, especially in the West, and which we find thus exprest in a letter to the New York *Times Annalist:*

"In the days of its fatness, Wall Street reckoned itself as the special barometer of the state of commercial life. . . . . .

"Yet it has been out of business for four months, and, save for those immediately concerned, there has been entire indifference, and apparently not much regret. It is inconceivable that a branch of business of such vital import could ever temporarily drop out of existence and create so little stir. The sober truth is that the West in general long ago lost both faith and interest in Wall Street and its operations as conducted. . . . So it has come to pass that the general thought in the West was entirely indifferent as to when Wall Street renewed operations."

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A MILLION MEN OUT OF WORK

IT IS A SERIOUS MATTER if there are, as stated, "a million men out of work in the United States to-day, and a hundred thousand men starving," and private and public agencies all over the country are again at work on this ever-recurring and baffling problem. Every section tells the same story. A man writes to the unemployment committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor: "In over thirty years of working experience, I have never seen the like, when a man who is willing and anxious and capable of doing work satisfactorily, can not even get a chance tho one may look his eyes out of his head

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THE MOBILIZATION OF OUR STANDING ARMY HAS BEGUN.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

for such a happy opportunity. *Because the work is not there.*" In Chicago, Richmond, Cincinnati, Boston, and other cities, similar stories may be heard. Judge Gary, whom the Mayor of New York put at the head of his Committee of Unemployment and Relief, ventures "the assertion that we have a greater need to give relief here in our own city than we have to give relief in Europe, as great as the problem over there is." City Chamberlain Bruere estimates New York's unemployed at 25,000, with a possible growth to 100,000. "The idea," he says, "that in the most prosperous commercial city of America strong, able-bodied men should be unable to find work is a reflection on our civilization." And the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, moved by the distress in its own city, declares that "whenever a man who is able to work and wants to work is denied that opportunity, civilization to that extent has proved itself inefficient, and civilization's governmental agencies should do what they can to make the deficiency good."

Mayor Mitchel's efforts in this direction please the Chicago *Tribune* in a city where New York's municipal activities are often treated to criticism. He has succeeded in enlisting the active services on his committee of such men as E. H. Gary, F. A. Vanderlip, Julius Kruttschnitt, Oscar S. Straus, George W. Perkins, and Otto T. Bannard, and the Chicago editor believes such large employers of labor peculiarly fitted to handle the problem. In Massachusetts, the Boston *Transcript* expects the State Committee on Unemployment to do great good this winter, and Governor Walsh states that he will "urge upon the incoming legislature the enactment of an emergency labor law which would make it possible to suspend temporarily sections of the labor laws of the State, so that work on orders resulting from the European War might be expedited in the factories." This the New York *Times* quite heartily approves, explaining that "the labor laws passed by the influence of the unions, enacting conditions of employment unacceptable to wage-payers, are one chief cause of idleness, destitution, and unrest."

In a report which wins the praise of the Springfield *Republican*, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor recommends a nation-wide plan to handle the problem in a large way and bring the "jobless man" to the "manless job," wherever found. Then,

"With seasonal variations of employment nationally adjusted, with accidental disturbances to employment nationally provided for, with individual delinquencies in respect of employment better understood by national public opinion, and with such ameliorations of industrial distress as this department is now preparing to offer, a right beginning will have been made."

By another plan the Government, says Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, could and should stabilize the labor-supply. For instance, public projects like highways, waterways, conservation schemes, protection from floods, and irrigation-works "could easily be worked upon intermittently without economic loss." "When it became clear that from any cause the general supply of labor throughout the country was greatly in excess of the private demand, the Government should begin to absorb the workmen for employment on the national undertakings already sanctioned." And Dr. Steinmetz has a still more interesting suggestion, calling for a new sort of "citizen soldiers":

"What objection could there be to the Government allowing men to enlist for three or four months' training at any time when the demand for labor had fallen to a point threatening serious unemployment?

"The men so enlisted would be getting valuable instruction, their health would be improved by the experience, they would be drawing wages, they would not be a drag upon production through being unemployed.

"In the course of time this method would provide the country with a splendid military reserve which could easily be brought up to a point of war efficiency."

THE GERMAN RAID ON ENGLAND

LAST WEEK the progress of the European War was marked by two important military developments, one to the credit of each side, and by two dramatic naval exploits in which the honors were similarly divided. In France and Belgium the Allies reported a marked strengthening of their offensive and a slow but steady pushing back of the strongly entrenched German lines, while in Poland Germany claimed "the greatest victory of the war," in "the complete shattering of the Russian offensive." At sea the fortunes of war were reversed, the eastern theater witnessing the torpedoing of the Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh* in the Dardanelles by the British submarine *B-11*, which reached its quarry by diving under five rows of mines; while in the North Sea a German cruiser flotilla eluded the British patrol fleet, bombarded three English towns, and made good its escape. Altho the developments in France and Poland are regarded as major events and the feat of the *B-11* is hailed as the most daring exploit of the war, the interest of our press seems to focus chiefly on the bombardment of Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby by the raiding German cruisers on the morning of December 16. "For the first time in centuries English blood has been shed in England by a foreign foe," remarks the New York *World*, and as a consequence "Englishmen now know from bitter experience that England is not immune from attack; that the British Navy is not an impregnable fortress around the British Isles, and that Great Britain requires all her military resources of whatsoever kind and character." This result, *The World* goes on to say, "ought to be worth a million recruits to Kitchener's army," and the prediction

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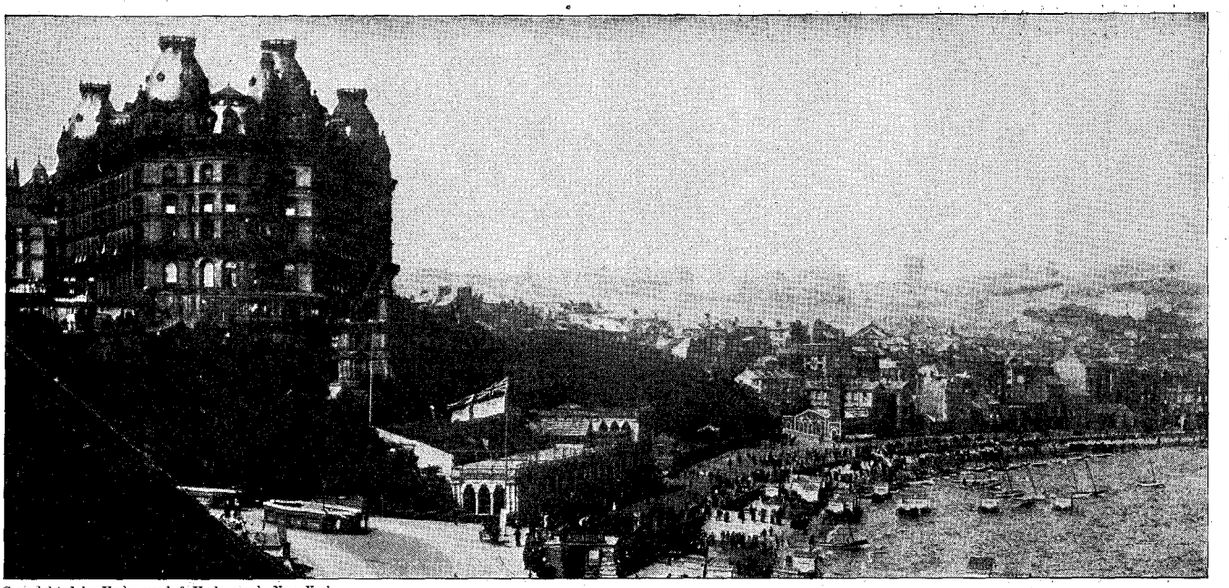

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SCARBOROUGH, ONE OF THE THREE ENGLISH COAST TOWNS BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS.

is justified by English dispatches stating that an immediate sequel to the bombardment of these east-coast towns and the killing of more than a hundred persons, "two-thirds of them women and children," was "a general rush to the recruiting-offices." In view of this development, one editor remarks, "England stands to gain infinitely more from this daring raid than the Germans themselves can hope to gain." On the other hand, a dispatch from Rome quotes Prince von Bülow, German Ambassador to Italy, as saying: "This is simply the prelude to what the German fleet is soon to undertake, which may astonish the world."

Meanwhile, according to a London correspondent of the New York *World*, this exploit of the German cruisers "has produced a more profound impression on the English people than any other event of the war." He goes on to say:

"Stories of English people, with familiar English names, in an every-day English town very much like hundreds of other English towns, torn to pieces by shrapnel, their homes burning, their women folk struck down in the streets and their babies buried in burning wreckage, have taken hold of the imagination of the people as no tales of atrocity and fire and sword in Belgium, or no ship-loads of wounded soldiers and starving refugees, have been able to approach in effect.

"English people all over the country have read this morning how Alfred Beale, an ordinary British postman of Scarborough, was chatting with an ordinary British housemaid to whom he had just handed a letter on her master's porch, when a German shell came out of the sky and, exploding in the street, sent both postman and maid into eternity; how a young housewife of Hartlepool was in her kitchen preparing her husband's breakfast, and looked up suddenly to see blue sky where her roof had been, and to find herself a widow; and they are asking themselves to-day: 'If this happened to Hartlepool and Scarborough, why couldn't it happen to Tynemouth, or Falmouth, or Deal, or Dover, or Sandwich, or, if the Germans land, to any town in England?'"

Many English dispatches speak of this raid as an attack on unfortified towns, a fact which moves the military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington to make the following statement:

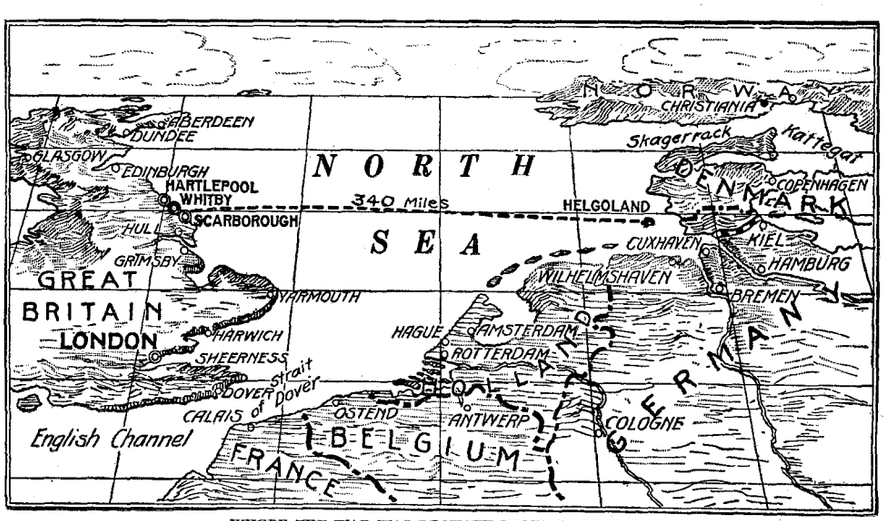
"The fact is established that Hartlepool is fortified, while Scarborough and Whitby are defended, like all other British coast places, either by regular troops, coast guns, or volunteers.

"The bombardment of all Belgian coast places by the British-French navy did not take place because these places were fortified, which they are not, but because they are defended by the German troops."

Our editors, while paying tribute to the skill and daring which enabled the German flotilla to find its way through the mine-fields, elude the British fleet, deliver its attack, and run the gauntlet of the same perils back to its base, generally agree that the attack on the Yorkshire towns has in itself very little military significance. Some observers regard it as a raid pure and simple, others suggest that it was a feint to draw the British fleet into a position convenient for submarine attack, or by diverting attention to enable some of the fast German cruisers to escape into the Atlantic to harry the commerce of the Allies.

It is suggested in some quarters that this last may have been accomplished. Remarking that "the real significance of the enterprise may possibly be made apparent later," the editor of the New York *Evening Sun* goes on to discuss the incident:

"Berlin merely announces that a part of the High Seas Fleet



WHERE THE WAR WAS BROUGHT HOME TO ENGLAND.

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bombarded certain 'fortified towns' on the east coast of England, but it is added that 'regarding the further course of its action no information can be given.' This may imply some ulterior object which it is not at present expedient to reveal; until that object is known the raid can only be regarded as a more or less wanton experiment in destructiveness. It is impossible to avoid associating it with the advice of one of Germany's most celebrated and popular naval writers, advice that was published the very day before the raid occurred. 'We must see clearly,' he wrote in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, 'that in order to fight with success we are obliged to fight ruthlessly—ruthlessly in the proper meaning of the word, that is to say, without any regard whatever for any conceivable thing which lies outside the line leading to our final military goal. . . . Our sole thought is devoted to increasing vengeance by any and every means which can lead to victory.' A victory of any substantial kind could not very well follow upon such excursions as yesterday's in the North Sea, but as an act of vengeance the enterprise is quite understandable.

"In all probability popular opinion in Germany has forced the Navy to give some account of itself. Enormous sums have been spent on the German Navy, which hitherto has been of singularly little service. The policy of attrition has been a most obvious failure, for the odds in favor of the British Navy are considerably greater to-day than they were four months ago. If the German fleet was hardly fit to encounter the enemy in the opening days of the war, it is even less fit to do so to-day, and at the present rate will be still less fit a year hence. The destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron must incidentally have had a depressing effect, and it is safe to conjecture that yesterday's daring performance was undertaken as an act of reprisal and as a means of reassuring the public and allaying popular impatience at the apparent inactivity of the Navy."

English dispatches state that the British Admiralty had warning of the contemplated raid, and that the escape of the raiders was due to "luck" and an intervening fog. The Boston *News Bureau* reminds us that German captains in the North Sea "have now a cloak for their operations two-thirds of the time for the round trip, with a good chance of fog to aid in the eight-hour interval of daylight." London is reported disturbed over the possibility that some of the German cruisers, instead of returning to their base, may have slipt out into the Atlantic. Says the New York *Sun:*

"While Germany may not be willing to risk a general engagement in the North Sea, the descent on the Yorkshire coast suggests the possibility of a raid by a swift and powerful squadron in the waters of the Atlantic along the routes of England's merchant fleet carrying immense cargoes of food and war-supplies. It may be said that the Atlantic has its own patrol of British war-ships, but obviously if the British Navy can not make a closed sea of the North Sea or German Ocean there must be plenty of room in the Atlantic for the operations of a German flying squadron. The game would be worth the risk, for a tremendous amount of damage could be done to the British merchant marine. The traffic so valuable to England herself and so necessary to the cause of the Allies might be deranged and tied up, if not temporarily ruined."

English papers are full of condemnation for this attack on unwarned towns and the killing of non-combatants, and their indignation is echoed in many editorial columns on this side of the Atlantic. Turning to the German-American press we find the New York *Deutsches Journal* declaring that "the guns of the German cruisers have told the world in the plainest speech that the days of England's arrogant supremacy on the sea are over." And the *Staats-Zeitung* of the same city says that "the German fleet has once again accomplished a master-stroke of courage and poise."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PEACE at any price is liable to cost more than that.—*Washington Post.*

WHAT Europe needs is a campaign against the gun-toters.—*Houston Chronicle.*

IT'S a wise European father who brings his son up to be either a doctor or an architect.—*Washington Post.*

ITALY is in a condition of belligerent neutrality.—*Nashville Banner.*

IN short: Defense should exist for the nation; not the nation for defense.—*New York World.*

EVERYBODY else having failed, the miners end the strike in Colorado.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

IF any submarines are to be made in this country let's keep them for our own use.—*Portland Oregonian.*

MR. BRYAN says he is dealing with prohibition "in a journalistic way." That, at least, is one way to be dry.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE Prince of Wales has been promoted to be a full lieutenant. That young man must have a friend at court.—*Boston Transcript.*

NO wonder Shakespeare exclaims, "What's in a name?" when Christian county, Kentucky, goes wet and Bourbon county goes dry.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

IT may be true that our Army and Navy are unprepared to defend us from attack, but where is the nation prepared to attack us?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

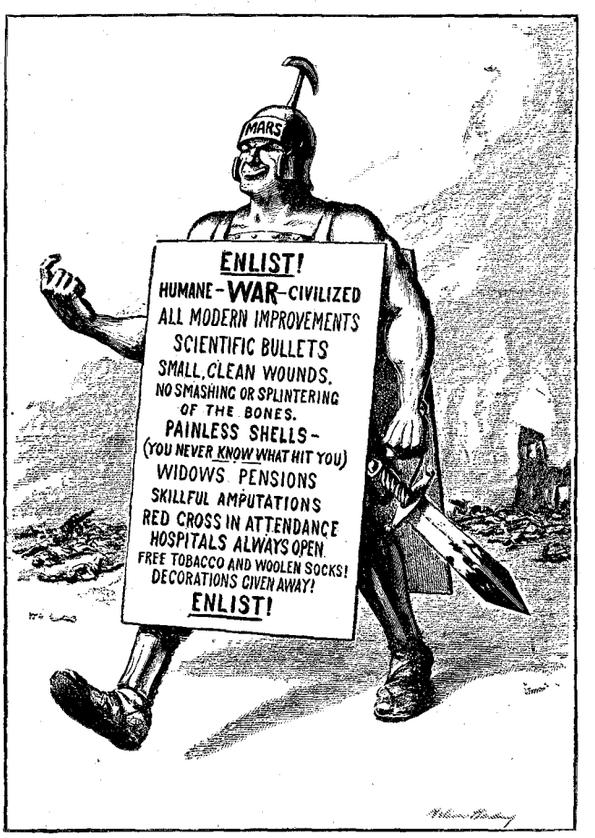
ACCORDING to Secretary of War Garrison, there seems to be considerable difference between the regular Army and a regular army.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE activity of the German Army in the East, in the face of the Petrograd dispatches telling of crushing German defeats, leads us to the belief that the Germans belong to the class who don't know when they are whipt.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE love our Przemysl, but oh, you Przsansyz!—*Columbia State.*

MARINE insurance rates and battle-ships go down together.—*Washington Post.*

MR. SCHWAB may conclude to have the submarines built by his new plant in Canada.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*



INDUCEMENTS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

HUERTA says he will return. Perhaps; but he never can come back.—*Washington Post.*

THEY say the Colonel has finally become reconciled to being regarded merely as an ex-President.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

J. L. BRADY, of Lawrence, advises the Turks if they wish to get into a holy war they would better stay out of this one.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE movement for better babies will touch a responsive chord in every mother's heart who knows how poorly off other folk are in this respect.—*Washington Post.*

AN Illinois justice has ruled that a university may legally work its women employees nineteen or more hours a day—by reason of being a charitable institution.—*Boston Herald.*

FIELD-MARSHAL KITCHENER should not object to the interview with him written by Irvin Cobb. It is probably a better interview than Kitchener could have composed himself.—*Chicago News.*

WE notice that the combination of letters that are used to indicate the pronunciation of geographical names in the war-zone are quite as baffling as the names themselves.—*Albany Journal.*

THE Kaiser, who was to take Paris in September, took Lodz in December. Recalls the case of the young woman who said she would not marry the man until he had saved $10,000, but compromised when he amassed $18.40.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE FLAGS AND BANNERS OF NIPPON WAVING AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF TSING-TAU.

OUR DEFENSES VIEWED FROM ABROAD

THE "CHEERFUL, INCURABLE OPTIMISM" of the President, as the Canadian papers term it, irritates some of our neighbors a little. Thus the Montreal *Daily Star* takes the President to task and reminds him that "great self-confidence, based upon past successes under far different conditions, is a frequent forerunner to disastrous failure." Canada, to judge from the tone of the Dominion press, wants us to be well armed because it may become necessary for the United States to enter actively into the war in defense of those principles to which the Allies and America, we are assured, are alike committed; and it is claimed that many Americans indorse this view. For example, the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says:

"Quite a few people in the United States have exprest the belief that their Government and Congress should come out frankly in favor of the Allies, and enter the war against Germany. Their belief is based not only on the ground that the Allies are fighting in the cause of freedom and democracy, of which the United States is professedly a champion, but that it is necessary as a matter of self-defense against the possible results on this continent should Germany win."

This view finds an echo in England, where the London *Daily Express* is a little annoyed at our "state of unpreparedness" and thinks we shall ultimately be forced into a conflict with Germany:

"We agree that it may be wise for the Government at Washington to maintain its position of impartiality, but it is not possible for any nation or for any individual to be impartial in this great war. Great Britain and her allies are fighting for exactly the same cause as Washington fought for in the war against George III. and Lord North. If Great Britain and France are beaten, it will not be many years before the United States will have to fight jackbootery."

Less subtle is the comment of the Montreal *Daily Star*, which bluntly warns the President that safety depends "not upon platitudes and perorations, but upon weight of armament and the dread machinery of war," and says that unarmed pacificism, while a delightful doctrine, is a little dangerous as a deliberate national policy. It is convinced that we are definitely committed to such a policy, and continues:

"Well, the United States is a sovereign nation, and it is privileged to take that view of the future if it is willing to take the risks attending it as well. But any nation is on highly perilous ground which depends upon the excellence of its 'political principles and institutions,' or any other domestic virtues, to protect it from the hazards of outside attack. Unfortunately, domestic virtues, which do not get themselves translated into powers of self-defense, are of little protection against the brutal covetousness of less virtuous but more virile military nations. . . . If the Americans propose to continue to live in this wicked world, and to preserve their rich domain intact, they must resolutely shoulder the burden of previous preparation to defend it."

Japan, however, is thoroughly pleased with the Wilson policy, and the Tokyo *Asahi* gravely advises us to drop any imperialistic ideas, remain at home, and attend to business:

"The President and the Secretary of State have avowed that they have taken to heart the instruction of Washington in his farewell address, 'Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?' It follows, therefore, that further increase of armament for America would add nothing to the enviable international position she now holds, but would rather be a source of misunderstanding by other nations."

Similar advice, rather more delicately exprest, is offered by another Tokyo paper, the *Nichi-nichi*, which thinks:

"If America, stedfastly pursuing its anti-imperialistic policy, bends her energies to the improvement and development of the enormous resources she has at command, both at home and abroad, she will surely become so great and prosperous that no country will dare attack her."

Any increase of armament at this moment would weaken our influence for peace, thinks the London *Daily News*, which sees in America the mediator in the present war:

"It is quite certain that the States of Europe, for all their present concentration upon war, will one day desire an end of the slaughter and return to sanity. On that day they will need the advice and assistance of some impartial mediator, whose zeal for peace and whose equity are equally above suspicion.

"To the short view it might seem something gained by a partizan to create the impression that the American people or Government was identified at all points, short of positive action, with this or that protagonist. It is Wilson's view that it would be a heavy loss to the world were America to lose her reputation as a friend of all nations, precisely at the time when that reputation is most necessary. His view will be shared by every far-thinking man in this country."

The London *Spectator*, however, while approving the President's general attitude, feels bound to urge:

"our flesh and blood across the Atlantic to make quite sure that the President's 'utmost' is the utmost not of courage, chivalry, and moral determination, but of material, for in these days a man whose courage is not supported with good arms goes like a sheep to the slaughter.

"The President says: 'It is not necessary for America to have

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a huge standing army; she can trust to her citizenry trained and accustomed to arms.'

"We must remind the President, however, that at present the American people not only are not trained or accustomed to arms, but what is worse, they do not possess the arms and ammunition to put into the hands of the citizenry, trained or untrained."

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN JOY IN COMBAT

NO SUCH REGRET as is profest by the other European nations at the necessity of war seems to be felt in Turkey or Russia as they face each other in conflict. Turkey sees victory just ahead in company with all-conquering Germany, while Russia has actually selected a Slav name for the ancient city of Constantine and expects to hear the arches of Saint Sophia ring with the echoes of the Russian national anthem. Complete satisfaction pervades the editorials of the Turkish press, which sing the praises both of Turks and their allies. Thus the Constantinople *Tasfiri Efkyar* lays stress upon the friendliness of Germany to the Moslem world and contrasts it with the attitude of the Triple Entente, which it accuses of hatred and oppression. Equally emphatic and enthusiastic is the Constantinople *Ikdam*, which cries:

"To arms for the mighty conflict! We shall march gloriously onward, sure of our purpose and confident of its achievement. While we know that all Moslems, far and near, are with us, yet we Moslems are not alone. We have other friends, friends who are already champions and victorious in war. With them we fight side by side. Ever since the Russians, French, and English began this war our friends have battled with amazing strength and success, not on their own, but on the enemy's soil. The statement that we entered the war under pressure from Germany is a calumny."

Other Constantinople papers express almost identical views. Thus the *Sabah*, in an editorial headed "No Change in Our Policy," maintains that the war was forced upon Turkey, not by German pressure, but by the aggressions of England and Russia; while the *Tanine* makes a fervent appeal to Italy to enter the war upon the side of Turkey, promising that Turkey "will assure to Italy the fidelity of her Moslem subjects in Tripoli, while the Mohammedans of Tunis and Algeria will revolt against France." The *Tanine*, in company with all the other Constantinople organs, has been roused to fury by the British annexation of Cyprus, despite the fact that since 1878 it has been to all intents and purposes a British colony. In an article entitled "Hypocritical England," the *Tanine* says:

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE—"What a scare that gave us!"
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

TURKEY TAKES THE PLUNGE INTO THE VOLCANO.

TURKEY—"The whole world seems to be doing it—why should I be left out?" —*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"Ever since the Balkan War, in dealing with the Moslem world, England has covered her face with a veil of hypocrisy. To-day the mask has fallen from the face of our enemy; we know where we stand. . . . England pretends that we are taking up arms under pressure from Germany, instead of recognizing the fact that we are fighting to avenge all Moslems of the oppression that England has imposed upon them. . . . Away with hypocrisy. God is with the good. We shall, we must, win."

While Turkey is satisfied with herself and her position, all Russians are filled with joy at the opportunity she is affording them. The Czar himself, in a manifesto published in the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, says:

"Together with the whole Russian people we firmly believe that Turkey's insensate intervention in the war will hasten the—to her—fatal course of events and will open out to Russia a way to the solution of those historical problems on the shores of the Black Sea bequeathed by our ancestors."

While the Czar is thus politely saying that he means to secure Constantinople, with its outlet on to the Mediterranean, the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, a semiofficial organ, makes no bones about Russia's intentions, and is frankly delighted with the turn things have taken. It says:

"The war with Turkey must be considered desirable, however inconvenient it may be to divert a part of our forces from the main front, because it gives us the possibility of settling, with one supreme effort, the 'Eastern question.' . . . There has never been in the past, and, maybe, never in the future will there be such a happy combination of circumstances for the liquidation of Turkey, at least as a European Power. This occasion must be utilized, no matter how difficult and what its cost. If we win, there will spread before us the grand prospect of realizing the greatest and perhaps the ultimate ideals of the Slav races. We never dreamed and never will dream about world-conquests, about the destruction of great empires, but we need a free outlet

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to the warm waters and to the wide expanses of the terrestrial globe."

That the moment to seize Constantinople has at last come, all Russia has agreed, says the Petrograd *Ryetch*, which goes on to state:

"This time the question so important to Russia will really be solved, solved in its entirety, in accordance with its significance to a Great Power which seeks a free outlet to world water-ways and wishes to guard the door of its own house.

"In this favorable conjuncture lies the explanation of that general satisfaction with which Russia has met the news that at last, after having labored so much for the liberation of other nations, she finds the desired opportunity to work out her own emancipation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WHY DOES EVERYBODY HATE GERMANY?"

THIS QUESTION is not ours, but is one seriously asked in the Empire of William II., and in the pages of *Der Türmer*, the well-known Stuttgart monthly, one of the most brilliant of German writers, Anton Oskar Klaussmann, squarely faces it in an article under the above title, and discovers the answer. This distinguished author, known throughout the length and breadth of the Fatherland either under his own name or under one or other of his ten pseudonyms, finds after an exhaustive analysis that "the wells have been poisoned," and that the German nation is the victim of a deep plot to destroy its fair name engineered by British, Russian, and French statesmen, and accomplished by a corrupt and venal press which for twenty years has been systematically slandering the German people.

Herr Klaussmann thus dramatically opens his inquiry:

"Enemies round about us! Friends nowhere! Even the States that have declared their neutrality are unsafe and uncertain in their attitude toward us, and we can not count on their good-will.

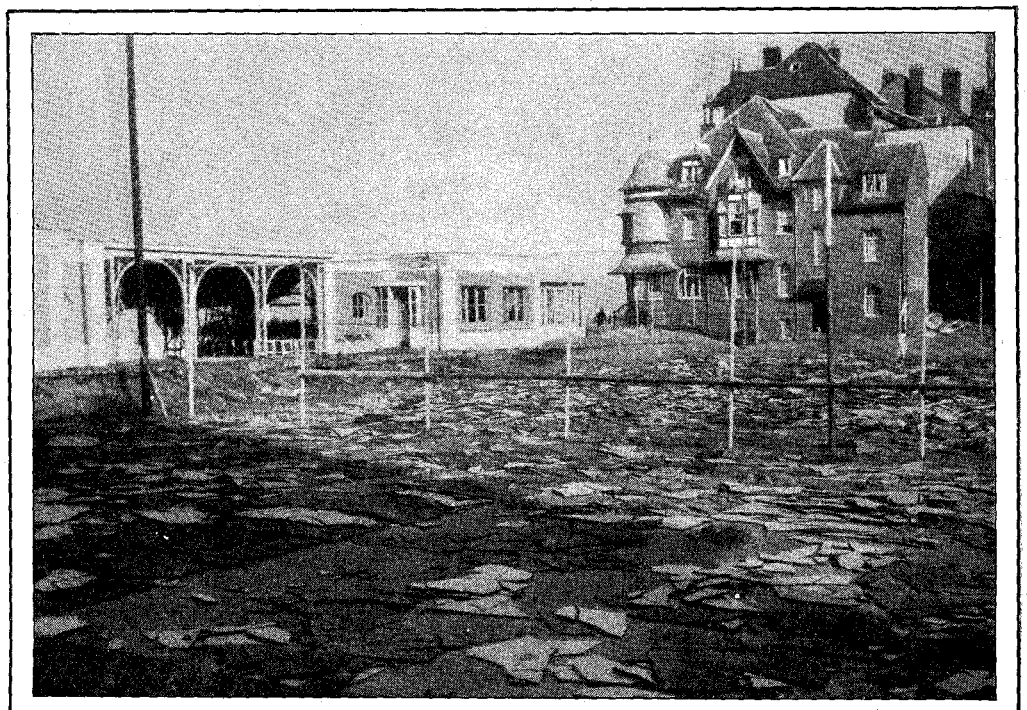
"What then have we done? This pertinent question millions of Germans have asked themselves during these last months and have answered: 'We have done nothing; we have injured no one; we have blocked no country's path except England's, who regarded us as a far too powerful rival in the world's markets. We have attended quietly and peaceably to our own business; we have been modest and reserved; we have mixed in no intrigues—in short, we have done nothing with which any one can reproach us.'"

He then pictures the German as he appears to foreign eyes, "the rapacious, arrogant busybody, a constant menace to the peace of the world," and asks how it can possibly be that such a completely erroneous conception should have been acquired, and finds that it is the result of a slow poison persistently distilled in the foreign press:

"This misuse of the foreign press against us is part of the policy of the Iron Ring—England, France, and Russia. They have systematically depreciated us in the eyes of the world. They have 'influenced' the foreign press. The almighty ruble, the world-conquering pound sterling, and the French franc have created accomplices, and for decades everything unpleasant that has happened anywhere in the world has been laid at our door by the press. This German-baiting has been conducted at the expense of reason and logic. They have charged us with things so senseless and foolish that one would have thought that even a half-witted person would be able to see the fallacies."

In spite of all the absurdities of the campaign against Germany's virtues, the writer acknowledges that it has been a success, and proceeds to take the Government to task for not having initiated a counter-campaign of press bribery:

"To be sure it would have cost millions to influence the foreign papers, for we should have had to bid higher than our enemies. But these millions would not have been wasted; they would have proved an excellent investment when that dark plot against us was hatched, and we found out, with despair, that we had not a friend left in the world. We should not have had to bear those hours of anxiety when we saw our so-called friends in America, in Sweden, in Denmark, in Spain, in Roumania, and in Italy overwhelming us with accusations and crying out to heaven that we had broken the peace, that our rapacity alone had caused the war."



A MYTH EXPLODED.

The famous "concrete-bed" myth has exploded, according to a report from the British War Office quoted in the London press. Ever since the war began various *Sherlock Holmeses* were constantly discovering that ostensible factory-sites and innocent-looking tennis-courts were in reality concealing emplacements for German howitzers prepared in advance by desperate but determined German spies. So persistent were the rumors that the British War Office determined to investigate. Major-General O'Callaghan was appointed to visit all suspected spots and report. The General really did find concrete beds, but they were actually giving way under the weight of mere every-day machinery, and could no more have supported 42-centimeter guns than they could have upheld the Statue of Liberty. Furthermore, the General reports that there is not a single fort in England which would need a 42-centimeter gun to demolish it. Our picture shows a tennis-court torn up during a period of spy-fever to see if it contained one of these imaginary gun-beds. The search seems to have been thoroughly done.

Now that the war has started, he thinks it is a waste of time to attempt to influence the hostile papers, but he notes with some satisfaction that the powers in Berlin are no longer blind to the advantages accruing from a friendly press and have taken steps to insure support in certain quarters:

"What a hostile attitude was assumed by certain Italian papers during the early days of the war! In Berlin the names of these papers that suddenly dropt their hatred of Germany and wrote in our favor are well-known, and it is quite understood here that an ass with a load of gold has climbed over the wall of hatred for Germany."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WAR ENDS DYNASTIC FEUD IN SPAIN

WAR HAS BROUGHT PEACE between the long-estranged heads of the Spanish house of Bourbon, says the London *Times*, owing to the fact that Don Alfonso de Bourbon, who occupies the throne of Spain, and Don Jaime de Bourbon, who claims it as head of the Carlist party, both happen to be in personal sympathy with the cause of the Allies. The *Times* correspondent in Madrid says:

"Don Jaime of Bourbon, hitherto recognized as the chief of the Carlist and pro-German party, and pretender to the throne of Spain, has abdicated his position with dramatic effectiveness. For a fortnight past it had been rumored that he was displeased with the violent campaign against the Allies carried on by his supporters here, and now one of the leaders of the party has announced in the press that they no longer recognize Don Jaime as their chief and are looking for another Bourbon to take the place from which they have deposed him. This is their reply to the statement, obviously inspired by the Prince himself, that his sympathies were with the Allies and that he had been for over two months working with the French Red Cross.

"Now the *Correspondencia de España*, under its Court intelligence, announces that Don Jaime has addrest a telegram of warm sympathy to King Alfonso on the death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and that the King has returned his thanks for the attention in terms quite as cordial. Thus there is no room for doubt that the long feud between the two branches of the Spanish royal house has come to a close over the grave of the young Queen's brother."

Meanwhile, Don Jaime has been having a few unpleasant experiences during a hurried visit to his home in Austria, the Paris *Éclair* states:

"Some time ago Don Jaime de Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, addrest an appeal to his partizans to side with France in this war. This came to the knowledge of the Austrian authorities and he was placed under close arrest while on a short visit to his castle at Frohsdorf. The immediate excuse for this action was the fact that Don Jaime has been a colonel in the Russian Army. . . . . .

"Don Jaime persisted in his efforts to gain his freedom and was finally told that he could either remain a prisoner in Austria till the end of the war or permanently leave the country. He chose the latter course and was conducted to the Swiss frontier."

Meanwhile, Germany is making strenuous efforts, says the Manchester *Guardian*, to influence Spanish opinion and to obtain a reversal of the policy of neutrality that has been indorsed by the leaders of every party in Spain. *The Guardian* goes on to state:

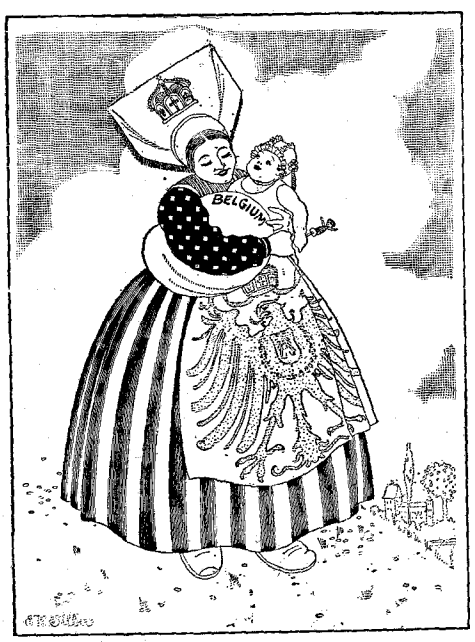
"Germany is adopting desperate measures here to seduce public opinion. The *Correo Español*, the organ of the Carlist party and now the official German organ, publishes a two-column article stating, in substance, that Germany has officially offered to present Spain with Gibraltar, should the German arms triumph."

BERNHARDI'S MISSION IN AMERICA—Warned in advance of what was coming by no less a person than the famous General von Bernhardi, the German residents in America were prepared for eventualities, so says the Toronto *Globe* upon the authority of Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, who was present at one of the General's private meetings. *The Globe* says:

"In the early summer of last year General Friedrich von Bernhardi, the famous German cavalry officer and military authority, crossed the United States. He came by way of the Pacific. His coming was unheralded. His speeches were unreported. His going was unchronicled. No American newspaper 'played up' the visit of one of the most-talked-of Germans in the world today. His new book, 'Germany and the Next War,' was published early in 1912, while he was on this world-tour. A copy of it reached him by mail at Singapore. In the United States he was the guest of the German Consuls. His addresses were in German, to Germans invited individually by the Consul. His mission was to advise Germans in the various German centers of the purpose, the plans, and the rightness of the then impending war that now 'staggers the world.' He told its story, the essentials of its program, the year before it began."

Dr. Jordan's story, as quoted by *The Globe*, runs:

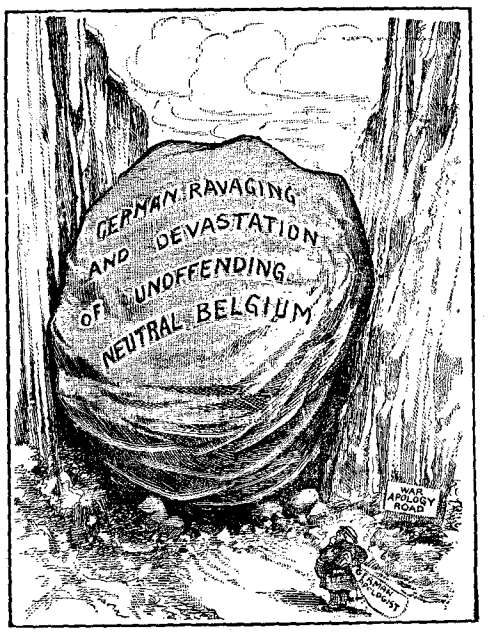
"I met von Bernhardi in San Francisco and heard him give an address on May 26, 1913, just as I was leaving for Europe, Germany, the Balkans, and Australia. The invitation was from the German Consul in San Francisco. It was on the official paper of the Consul's office. The gathering was composed of about three hundred persons, all Germans except one other American and myself. The Consul presided, and the meeting was semiofficial but private. So far as I know, there was no reporter present and no report was published. I would not have known that the German cavalry General was in America except for that meeting."



THE GERMAN FOSTER-MOTHER.

"There now! The darling's smiling!"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



EFFECTUALLY BLOCKING HIS PATH.

No matter how hard he tries, he can not get over, under, or around it. —*The Star* (Montreal).

KING ALBERT'S LAST FOOT SQUARE.

"A small thing, but mine own."

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

DISCORDANT GERMAN AND BRITISH IDEAS OF THE BELGIAN SITUATION.

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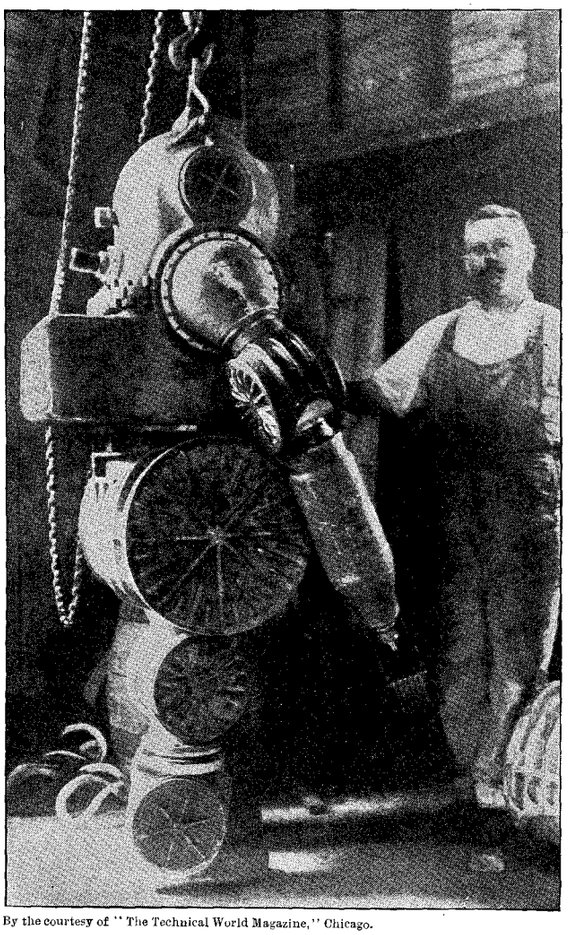
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DEEP-SEA DIVING REVOLUTIONIZED

AN IMMENSE FIELD for salvage work and exploration of the ocean bottom and marine life has been opened up by the perfection of a new diving-apparatus which is described in the current *Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). The new record for deep-sea diving, recently made in the United States and by the use of the new diving-suit, beats by just two feet the old record of 210 feet which was achieved in the course of experiments under the auspices of the British Admiralty. But the American record, 212 feet, which was made in Long Island Sound a few weeks ago, might just as well have been 310, had water of this depth been available. The two divers who performed the feat went to the bottom, and could naturally go no further; so the "beat" is a small one—until the American champions try deeper water. The average diver, using the old apparatus, we are told by Robert G. Skerrett in this article, seldom exceeds a hundred feet, and 150 is his maximum. Even at this depth, he can remain but half an hour or so, and the greatest care must be taken in leaving work to proceed slowly to regions of normal pressure. Too rapid a transfer may give the diver "the bends," and may even be fatal. In the new form of diving-suit, in which the record noted above was made, the diver is clad in a rigid case, so that the pressure of the water is not transmitted to the air that he breathes. He thus works at ordinary atmospheric pressure, and the dangers of deep-sea diving are reduced practically to zero. Says Mr. Skerrett:

"Except for the bronze helmet, the ordinary diving-dress is collapsible and made of rubber and canvas. The new suit being entirely of metal, is rigid, and is of itself strong enough to resist the crushing force of the enveloping sea. It is made of an alloy of aluminum, and the armor complete weighs a little short of five hundred pounds. In truth, it is virtually a diving-machine, for the man inside is well-nigh helpless in its grip until lowered below the surface, when the water counterbalances the dead weight and the articulated sections permit the operator to move with a freedom something akin to that of the steel-clad knight of old.

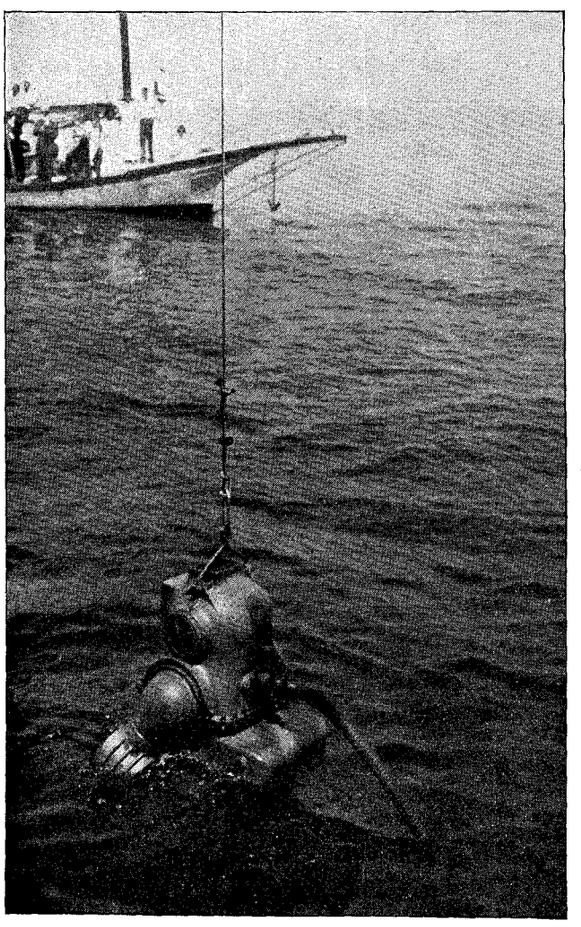
"In order to give this measure of mobility, the suit has over fifty turning joints. These are made substantially water-tight by leather packing which swells and becomes more effective the greater the pressure of the sea. To prevent this external force



By the courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

A NEW INVADER OF THE UNDERSEA WORLD.

The new diving-apparatus is too heavy to allow the wearer to move upon the surface, but is so buoyant undersea that it will permit him to explore with ease depths as yet unknown.



GOING DOWN.

The first man to use this apparatus made a new world's deep-sea diving-record and might have gone much further if the water had been deeper. The strange-looking suit will also safeguard the diver's life.

THE LATEST FASHION IN DIVING-SUITS.

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from jamming the joints, facility of action is insured by clever arrangements of roller-bearings. Indeed, the armor is not entirely water-tight, and the divers say they do not wish it to be so, for the moderate leakage serves to lubricate the joints and thus to aid necessary movements. This would be a dangerous, indeed a very perilous, defect but for a strikingly novel feature of the invention.

"Of course the diver needs air to breathe as would the submarine worker in the ordinary dress, but in this suit of armor his air is supplied him at atmospheric pressure. So far as the physical effects upon him are concerned, his lungs and body are no more taxed than they would be at the surface. At one stroke this does away with a number of the serious limitations peculiar to the usual elastic underwater dress in which air at intense pressure is inhaled. In the back of the armor is a recess, and therein is installed a very compact and powerful little pump. This pump sucks from the feet of the suit all leakage and forces it immediately outward. This pump is worked by comprest air, and the air, after doing its mechanical work, is exhausted into the suit for the diver to breathe, and then passes up to the surface through the free space in an armored rubber tube within which are led the comprest-air pipe and the electrical connections for a telephone and a lamp. In this manner the armor is thoroughly ventilated, and, even should the pump not work for a number of minutes, there would still be enough free air in the roomy dress and the tube space to meet the diver's needs for at least ten minutes while he is being hauled to the surface.

"Indeed, during the demonstrations in Long Island Sound, the pump was halted for that length of time when the diver was a hundred feet down. He suffered no inconvenience, and when the compressor started again he was lowered to the bottom one hundred twelve feet deeper. Such a situation in the usual elastic dress in all probability would have meant sure death. The brief breakdown showed as nothing else could what can be expected of the suit in actual service. Because the operator is not exposed to air-pressure, no matter how deep he goes or how long he works there, no delay is necessary in hoisting him to the surface. According to the British Admiralty regulations, should a diver go down two hundred four feet—its table covers no greater submergence—and remain there for twenty minutes to half an hour, the total time of his ascent must not be less than one hour and seven minutes! In bringing up the divers from the bottom of Long Island Sound, two hundred twelve feet down, the maximum time was eighty seconds. The men were absolutely unaffected by this abrupt change in pressure, altho the deepest one of them had ever before been in the ordinary dress was ninety feet, and on that occasion he had suffered from bleeding from both nose and ears.

"The remarkable advance in the art of submarine diving, and the fact that men can now be sent so safely to greater depths, promises to open up an immense field for salvage work and subaqueous exploration."

UNDERGROUND BEACONS FOR AIRCRAFT—Some interesting experiments have been made recently with sunken lights for indicating landing-places for aircraft. We learn from a recent number of the *Deutsche Luftfahrer Zeitschrift* (Berlin) that the lights are placed beneath the surface of the ground in such manner that they can be clearly seen from above, but so arranged that aircraft can descend upon them or roll over them without danger. The object, of course, is to indicate the most favorable landing-places. They can also be constructed to serve the added purpose of showing the main direction of the prevailing wind. Such a one will shortly be installed at Johannisthal. It consists of a square plot having a white light in the center and a red light at each corner. The center light is about one square yard in size, and the red lights are about eighty yards distant from this, at the four quarters of the compass.

These outer lights have an underground connection with a weather-vane. When the device is operating, the white light in the center and one or two of the outer red lights are lit in accordance with the quarter the wind comes from. With a north wind, for example, the north point would be lighted; with a northeast wind the north and east points would be lit. When there is a dead calm the center alone is illuminated, while a shift in the wind is automatically recorded by the lights through their connection with the vane.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

OUR CHEMICAL SENSES

TWO of our senses are intimately connected with chemical action—those of smell and taste. Their relationships are so close that the boundary-line between them is more imaginary than real. In many cases we commonly ascribe to one of them sensations that really belong to the other, as when we speak of the "taste" of certain foods that are almost tasteless, but possess an appetizing odor. Since chemical action can take place only between substances in actual contact, says Alfred J. Lotka, writing in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), we can become aware of the smell or taste of an object only by actual contact with it or its vapors. This places a restriction upon the scope of these senses, and in man, at any rate, they are not developed to the same degree as sight and hearing. Nevertheless they fulfil important functions. Says Mr. Lotka:

"Their primary purpose [is], no doubt, to enable the individual to exercise the proper judgment in the selection of his food. This is indicated by the location of the organs of smell and taste in and near the mouth. In the case of animals the senses of taste and smell do very efficiently fulfil this function; in fact, the presumption is that animals have no other means of distinguishing healthy from injurious or poisonous materials for food. In the case of man, the same reliance can not be placed upon the sense of taste, as some poisons have a pleasant taste, and some substances which are more or less harmless have a disagreeable taste. Aside from the perfectly normal discrepancies between our likes and dislikes in the matter of taste, and the things that are good for us or otherwise, individual persons may be subject to various peculiar abnormal vagaries of the sense of taste. The simplest of these is a more or less complete 'taste blindness,' which accompanies various diseased conditions ranging in seriousness from a common cold to incurable affections of the central nervous system. In the case of general paralysis it is especially the sense for saltiness that is lost. People subject to epileptic fits almost invariably lose the sense for sweetness often also for saltiness, but usually not that for bitterness, at the time of one of their attacks. Sometimes it is only one-half —usually the left—of the mouth and tongue that loses its sensitiveness. Persecution maniacs who are in fear of being poisoned often have an exaggerated sense of taste.

"Occasionally a peculiar case is found in which different tastes are confused; the patient, for example, asserts that a bitter substance tastes salty to him. In the case of neuropathic persons, that is to say, persons of somewhat unstable mental balance, certain tastes are sometimes associated with color sensations. A temporary loss of the sense of taste can be produced at will by painting the tongue with certain drugs. Cocain, if applied somewhat liberally, causes local anesthesia; in mild applications it merely deadens the sense for bitterness. Some insane persons are subject to 'taste hallucinations.' Perversions of the taste, more or less morbid in character, are observed in hysterical and other persons."

A peculiar and interesting phenomenon noted by Mr. Lotka is that of contrast, whereby, after one has partaken of something salty or bitter, pure water tastes sweet. Again, a dilute solution of potassium chlorate, which has itself little taste, causes water to taste intensely sweet. If the mouth is rinsed with copper sulfate or potassium-permanganate solution, cigar-smoke acquires a repulsively sweet taste. It is also said that if the air contains mere traces of prussic acid, cigar-smoke acquires a peculiar taste, which thus furnishes an efficient alarm-signal. To quote further:

"Substances possessing a marked flavor are of great importance in daily life, perhaps none more so than salt, sugar, and vinegar. As regards the first of these, it is absolutely indispensable and there is no substitute for it. The place of vinegar can in a measure be taken by other acids, such as, for instance, lemon juice. Sugar is not one single substance, but is the name given to an entire class of more or less closely related compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugar fulfils a double function, being both a food in itself, and, on account of its pleasant taste, an appetizer."

In the diseased condition known as diabetes, sugar becomes

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highly injurious to the patient, who is thus condemned to a rather monotonous diet. Fortunately chemistry knows several substitutes for sugar, notably saccharin, which not only equals but vastly surpasses sugar for sweetening power. It is pronounced by Mr. Lotka "quite non-poisonous," altho the Government food-experts have arrived at a contrary conclusion. We read on:

"It is sometimes stated that animals will not eat foods sweetened with saccharin. This does not seem to be true, except perhaps for ants and bees, who require sugar, not on account of its sweetness, but on account of its food qualities. Saccharin has no value as a food, and, moreover, it is so intensely sweet that the quantities ordinarily taken with the food would be negligible even if it had a food value.

"The chemistry of flavoring material, and the study of chemical constitution in relation to the taste of various substances, have grown to large dimensions, yet until recently no one collected work of reference on the subject was available. This gap has just been filled by a book from the pen of Dr. G. Cohn, on organic flavoring materials, published in Berlin by F. Siemenroth, from the introduction of which many of the data given above are taken. The bulk of the book is highly technical and gives a mass of data regarding the taste of a large number of organic substances. For those working in this field, whether from purely scientific interest or for the sake of applications to practical ends, this collection should prove very valuable.

"We have here culled out points of interest to the general reader, and will close with one more observation of this character taken from the chapter of Psychology of Taste. It is rather surprizing to read that girls have a more sensitive taste for bitter and boys for sweet. Their taste for saltiness is equally sensitive. Adult woman has a more highly developed sense of taste than man for sweet, bitter, and sour. For salty materials there is not much difference; if anything, man is a little more sensitive than woman. A facetious person might be tempted to say that this must be taken with a grain of salt."

THE WEIGHT OF A SUNBEAM

DOES THE ATTRACTION of gravitation, which holds worlds in their orbits and draws all objects in the earth's vicinity toward its center, exert any influence on a thing apparently so immaterial as a light-ray? No influence of any form of attraction on light had ever been noticed until about twenty years ago when Zeemann showed that a powerful magnet visibly altered the position of certain lines in the spectrum. Now it appears likely that gravitation has a similar, tho not the same, effect. Magnetism splits up the spectral lines, exerting a broadening effect, while gravitation shifts them all alike in one direction. For instance, in the solar spectrum, whose rays at their origin have passed through the powerful field of gravity in the sun's vicinity, all the lines appear shifted toward the red, as compared with similar lines from terrestrial light. Says a writer in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, October 10):

"According to the theories of Einstein and Nordstrom, there should be a real influence of gravitation on light. It is asserted that the spectrum-lines of two light-rays originating in gravitation-fields of different strengths are shifted relatively to each other. It has recently been proved by Evershed, and supported by measurements, that the lines of the solar spectrum are shifted toward the red end of the spectrum with respect to the corresponding terrestrial lines. He gives a detailed explanation for this shifting. But as Fremidlech has now shown, the shifting is very well explained, so far as its amount is concerned, by Einstein's theory. An influence of an impulse proceeding from the sun, on the shifting, can not be the cause; for in this case single lines would be shifted in different degrees. But the measurements show that the shifting of the lines, both in amount and direction, is the same for all, as Einstein's theory of the influence of gravitation requires. The shifting of the lines calculated with Einstein's formula agrees remarkably well with the average observed values. Further, the shifting toward the red on the sun's rim is greater than elsewhere, which would seem to point to a gravitational influence; for it is assumed that the lines on the rim are due to absorption exerted by thicker layers of gas and therefore to layers with different values of the gravitational field. Further measurements in a wider region of the spectrum may of course show differences, in which case the previous observations can not serve as an explanation. The influence of gravitation on light, however, may now be regarded as partially proved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCIDENTS

THIS NAME is given by a writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (Chicago) to accidents of a class in which a part is played by a chain of circumstances. On such occasions relationships between conditions and objects may be brought out which would otherwise remain undetected for long periods. An illustration follows:

"In a recent car-house fire which, fortunately, was extinguished by the employees of the local company before it gained headway, the sequence of events was most illuminating. The trolley-wheel of a car that was being run into the house with the trolley-pole in the reversed position left the wire and swung around sufficiently to clear the wooden guard on the overhead timbers, struck the beams, and came in contact with an iron conduit carrying a lighting circuit. At the same time the trolley-pole buckled, making simultaneous contact with the wire, and thereby grounding the latter. Current passed over the conduit to the ground at the rear of the building. In contact with the grounded pipe was a metal ash-barrel. As a result the conduit was melted where it entered a junction-box on the ceiling and a fire was started at that point; the ground wire at the rear of the building was melted off and the ash-barrel was melted at points of contact with the pipe; and current also passed to the second floor, where connections of soil-pipes at metal sinks were burned off and a fire started among some towels on an adjacent side wall. Only quick work saved the company from a heavy loss.

"Obviously it is difficult to forestall the interrelation of circumstances in connection with the prevention of fires and accidents, but in all such work the efficiency of prevention is largely a matter of putting factors together which may cause trouble and mentally sizing up their possibilities for harm. . . . Carelessness in some small particular so often sets in motion a whole train of evils that in a broad campaign for safe operation no better work can be done by employees and officials directly responsible for handling rolling stock and plant than to forecast the results of all sorts of slips and errors and to take steps in time to restrict their effects to the harmless field. By paying heed to the man with the alarmist type of mind in such work a great many troubles can be prevented."

BAD TEETH AND CRIME—May defective teeth be one of the causes of criminality? Youthful delinquents are frequently observed to have bad teeth, and some authorities have suspected a causal connection. *American Medicine* (New York) opines rather that the decayed teeth and the immorality of these offenders proceed from a common source, namely, insufficient nutrition. Says this paper:

"Defective physical development has been almost certainly proved to be the primary cause of much antisocial conduct, particularly of boys, and perhaps girls also. Back of that, apparently, is deficient and poor food. Misdemeanors and crimes are being traced back to a material basis. The delinquents are not able to act normally. Psychologists have found that arrested or delayed mental development is almost the rule among youthful criminals. Of course some may have been taught to be bad, but the large number of splendid citizens who were raised in the slums shows that we have vastly overestimated the environment's moral effect upon the healthy. It seems that the baneful teachings of bad companions are effective in proportion to the badness of the pupil's physique. Such a boy or girl could be taught to be good but might easily fall under temptation in adult life. The prevention and cure of moral delinquency have therefore been drifting from the hands of moralists to those of physicians. The earlier the treatment begins the better the results. One of the main effects of bad development, bad nutrition, and infection in childhood is the defective nature of the materials in the teeth. They are practically never good in such unfortunates, and of course they increase the damage by interfering with mastication and by

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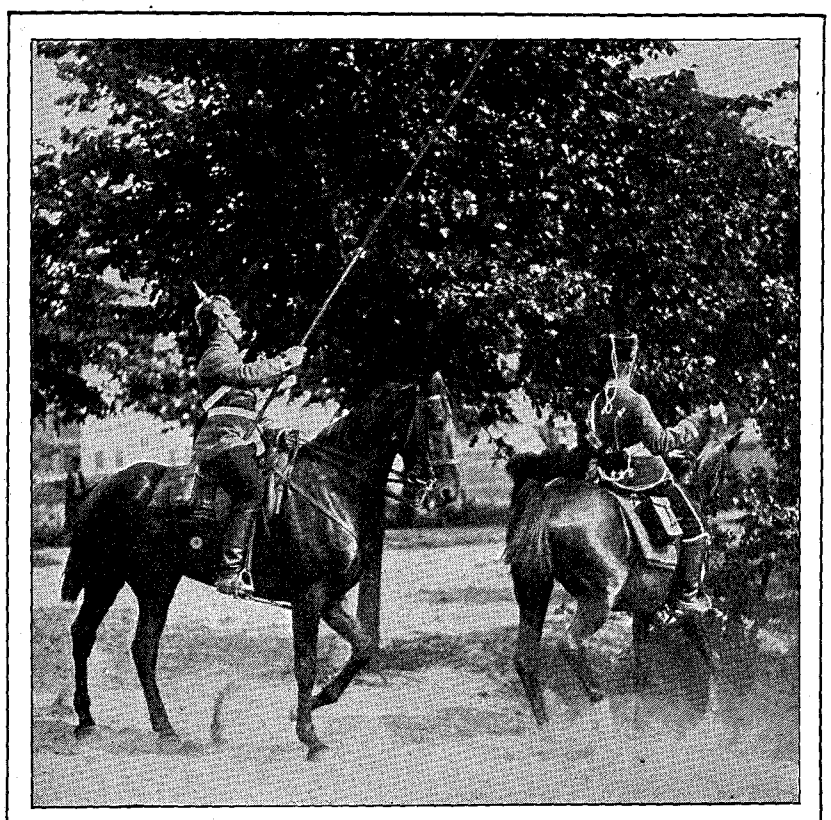
constant poisoning from the numerous pus foci they harbor. One of the most satisfactory parts of school hygiene is the attention given to the teeth, and now we learn that such good results have obtained in young delinquents as to have created the opinion that defective dentition is in reality the main cause of their immorality. This is going a bit too far, but no harm can result if any reformer does think so, for it will direct attention to the ultimate cause and perhaps lead to prevention of some of it, tho we do not know where we are to get the money or food to nourish the great mass of babies of the submerged tenth. Sad as it seems, some must go hungry, become physical defectives, and drift to the reformatories to be patched up as far as our means permit."

THE TALES THAT DEAD MEN TELL

THE murderous old adage, "Dead men tell no tales," is no longer true, if it ever was so. Belief in it has doubtless been responsible for a long and bloody catalog of deaths, and many a modern assassin has acted on it, only to find, in many cases, that he has been leaning on a broken reed. Dead men, to be sure, are not as voluble as live ones, but the tales that they do tell are not to be gainsaid. To-day, writes Davina Waterson in *The Alienist and Neurologist*, an assassin has to reckon with the physicist, the chemist, and the Roentgenologist, who force him to face damning, dispassionate scientific facts, and with equal zeal these facts are used to clear the innocent man condemned by circumstantial evidence. Says Miss Waterson, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):



SOMEBODY ON THE WIRE.

German army officers tapping telephone-wires for news of the enemy's operations.

"If a man is found walking quickly away from the place where a body has been found, and if the man has blood-stains on him and on his pocket-knife, naturally he is the murderer, so why spend a fee on an expert to prove the contrary?

"Just such a case occurred in France. It was no use the man saying he had poached a rabbit, made a stew, and burned the skin and bones to avoid possible detection. He was condemned because the blood-stains and a known hatred for the victim shouted guilty! Then came along a physicist and showed the blood to be that of a rabbit, for, by the unique methods of two professors, E. T. Reichert and A. P. Brown, it can be determined to what species of animal, bird, or reptile the blood belongs, since every species has distinct crystallization. Experts claim to distinguish differences of nationality, and it is no illogical optimism to state that their claim to prove consanguinity may prove to be correct. If Jacob had been able to set a scientist to work on Joseph's coat the brethren would have been confounded, and Reuben, the conniver at deliverance, extra triumphant. Ever since those days the malignant have tried to fix guilt on innocency by spattering the blood of animals on clothes or weapons, but it never can happen again in civilized countries.

"A little while ago a mother murdered her little girl in a lonely spot and 'murder by person or persons unknown' was the verdict. A suspicious neighbor, who disliked the woman, took to the search privately and one day found a blood-stained knife near the house. 'Why, that's the knife I used to kill a rabbit last week. I put it there in the wall, meaning to clean it,' cried the mother.

"Submitted to an expert, the knife told of human blood, blood shed a year ago, and the terrified mother confest her guilt. It is now over seven years since an Italian physicist, A. Lechanarzo, perfected the method of determining the age of a blood-spot. Would Rizzio's blood, said to be renewed every year on the floor of Holyrood Palace, stand an investigation? I think the tourist, enjoying the induced thrill of horror, would rather the scientist kept out of the way!

"Mutilation of a body is not always effectual, and has occasionally, by its very dexterity, convicted the real offender. A murderous butcher will, naturally, cut up his victim with precision, and a medical student or surgeon would do it in a skilful fashion. The mutilations by Jack the Ripper showed him to have considerable anatomical knowledge.

"A physical defect, engendered by disease or habit, often guides an expert in detection, but when a man cuts his old father into 130 pieces and buries these separately in garden and field, he naturally expects to lull suspicion, especially when he daily expresses surprize that the aged parent does not return from Paris.

"Six months after the deed a farm-hand dug up a hand, no clue apparently, except that a friend, a medicolegal expert, took note of certain callosities in the palm, rather peculiar ones, and soon after begged of the son his father's stick as a memento. The curiously carved knob exactly fitted the skeleton hand and the son was convicted of the murder. In the same way the body of a mutilated nun was identified by the callosities on the knees produced by constant kneeling; and Sir William Fergusson proved the identity of Livingstone (tho it was hardly doubted) by showing an old ununited fracture in the left humerus. The structural deformations induced by occupation often lead to the identification of a murdered man when he has been, say, a tailor, a barber, or a shoemaker, while the condition of the teeth may show the victim to have been a printer or a potter, owing to the plumbism engendered.

"Now, if a man is found shot through the head and with a pistol in his hand, what more rational than a verdict of suicide? But in real suicide the weapon is held so firmly that force is required to dislodge it. It seems as if the muscular spasm persists until *rigor mortis* occurs and sets it. Several experts have tried to make the hand of a corpse grip a weapon, but have never succeeded, and their knowledge of this fact has often opened the avenue to detection of murder. Again, if you found your grandfather on the floor with a rope round his neck and the other end dangling from a nail in the wall, certainly you would say that he had hanged himself and his weight had broken the rope.

"But the medicolegalist is as well up in knots as a sailor and knows a suicide will tie them one way, a murderer another. There was a case in Paris of a grandfather who had, apparently, hanged himself in the manner described. But he had not tied the rope, declared the expert, and, in ace of such uncanny knowledge, two neighbors confest they had from their window seen the son-in-law strangle his father and arrange the other piece of rope. . . . . .

"The different physiologic action of fire on a dead body

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and a living one was not known by the man who rushed frantically to his neighbors, saying he had found his wife lying across a chair by the fire badly burned from waist to knees and also on the neck. Unfortunately for him the doctor pointed out that burns made before death contained serum, and there was no vesication (thin serous fluid under the skin); moreover, the fire could not have passed from waist to throat. The man then confest to strangling his wife and afterward setting fire to her.

"The student who murdered his aged uncle by drowning had clearly not taken chemistry in his studies or he would not have been so confounded when brought to justice. He had wound nine yards of thick lead tubing round the body to sink it. Surely enough? But a little knowledge of chemistry would have made him make a few incisions for the escape of natural gases, as these brought up the corpse in spite of the heavy weight.

"Lynx-eyed Science is rendering it ever more difficult to dispose of a body or hide the crime of murder. Human blood and hair and bones have characteristics distinctly their own. The 'gory knife' of melodrama is no longer sufficient to fix a crime, and even if, as seems possible, the penny novelist should kill his hero with radium, why, the physicist would come along with the electroscope and with it absolutely refute or confirm the accusation."

TELEPHONES IN THE WAR

THE TELEPHONE has not done away with the old methods of military signaling by flags and the heliograph, but it is certainly supplementing them most effectively. Nor is all the telephonic work confined to military operators. The telephone-girl is beginning to find a prominent place in late dispatches from the war-zone. At Dahlen, in an instance cited by a contributor to *The Transmitter* (Baltimore, November), a Belgian woman operator telephoned officers of her country at nearby forts that they were not properly placing their shells. By following her instructions these officers were able to regulate their firing effectively. But the telephone-girl was killed by a shot which destroyed the office from which she was directing operations. The writer goes on to say:

"The picture of a demolished switchboard and central office interior gives a vivid glimpse of the danger undergone by two other operators, young women of Louvain.

"The switchboard was located in the booking-office at the Tervueren station in that city. The Germans were approaching, shells were bursting near them as they worked, flames had broken out in adjacent buildings, but these two young women, fired with the valor of their fighting countrymen, remained at the switchboard until the oncoming Germans cut the wires. Orders concerning the retreating Belgian troops were passing over the wires they were handling. They knew this and stuck to the switchboard until the last wire snapt. Just before the enemy entered and wrecked the office they crept from the building and by good fortune joined the fleeing refugees without suffering injury.

HOW THE FIELD-TELEPHONE CROSSES STREAMS.

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THE EVER-ADAPTABLE TELEPHONE IN THE TRENCHES.

The galloping dispatch-rider, braving a hail of bullets, is replaced by a thread of wire, unromantic, but more likely to deliver the message.

"The bravery of the young operator of Etain, in northern France, of whom we told in our last issue, has now been celebrated in most of the journals of the world. Several poems have already been inscribed to her memory. . . . . .

"Submarine telephone-cables are mentioned as in use by the entrenched Germans in northern France. Subterranean telephone-lines appear to be a special favorite of the German signalmen. Their use is recorded at several important points of conflict. . . . . .

"Of the numerous reports of telephonic fire control, perhaps the most graphic is that from Carl H. von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent of the United Press. Mr. von Wiegand was the first foreign correspondent permitted on the actual Russo-German firing-line during a battle. His was also the first eye-witness story by any American correspondent at the Russian front. Candidly admitting his fear while exposed to the terrific shell-fire, this writer, in describing the work of the German artillery, goes on to say:

"'For half an hour the German battery paid no attention to the shells passing overhead. Finally a soldier with a telephone installed on an empty ammunition-wagon began talking and copying notes which the commander of the battery scanned hastily. A word of command, and a lieutenant galloped along the line giving varying ranges to the battery commanders. The crews leapt to their positions and the battery went into action.'

"Shortly after this Mr. von Wiegand with his official guide was permitted to move up to the crest of the hill on the side of which they had been standing. He followed the field telephone-line and at last came upon half a dozen officers who were watching the effect and directing the German fire. The battery itself, whence he had just come, could see absolutely nothing of its own work."

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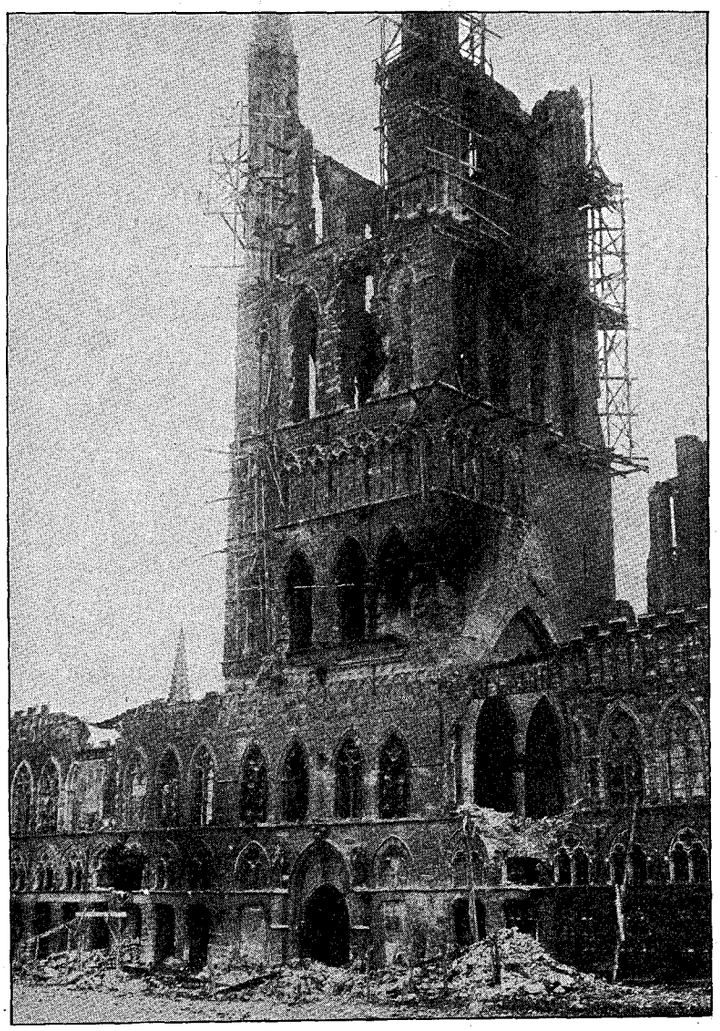
LETTERS - AND - ART

MAETERLINCK'S APPEAL TO AMERICA AND ITALY

IT IS THE POWER and privilege of America and Italy—two great neutral nations—to save four famous and beautiful Belgian cities to posterity, says Maurice Maeterlinck in the Paris *Figaro*, because Germany could not resist a plea from such a source that these monuments be spared. By her efforts to secure our good-will since the beginning of the war, he argues, Germany has shown how much weight she attaches to the opinion of the non-combatant world. Belgium's cause in this matter is Italy's as well, we read, because Italy is pre-eminently "the land of noble cities." As for America, "she represents, above all other nations, the future," wherefore, looking forward, she should see to it that, when the great peace comes, it shall not find the land waste and despoiled of its charms.



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WHAT REMAINS OF THE DRAPERS' HALL AT YPRES.
A masterpiece of lace-work wrought in stone, now lost forever.

Maeterlinck, who does not in this article criticize Germany with the acerbity he has previously shown, names among the ruined cities Louvain, Malines, Termonde, Lierre, Dixmude, and finally Ypres. These delightful and hospitable towns, he says, formed a Pleiad to the great Flemish cities, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, "vast and incomparable living museums held sacred by a people more closely attached to its traditions than any other." It is for their preservation that the world-famous Belgian author makes his appeal to America and Italy; and that our sympathies may be touched, he tells us a little of what loss his people have suffered in the destruction of these smaller towns. It is to be regretted, he thinks, that they were so slightly known to tourists, because "each of them had its proper visage of peace, of amenity, of innocent gaiety, or of meditativeness. Each had its own jealously guarded treasures, its belfries, its churches, its canals, its old bridges, its tranquil convents, its ancient houses that gave to each an individual physiognomy one could never forget." To Ypres, however, a picture of whose public square and Drapers' Hall we reproduced on November 28, Maeterlinck awards the palm; and of this place, that to many is merely an odd name and a point in the battle-line, he draws the following picture:

"The incontestable queen of these ravaged beauties was Ypres, with its enormous Grand Square, bordered by quaint gabled houses and the huge market that occupied all one side of the quadrilateral. This place haunted one's memory ever after, even if one had only seen it between trains, because it was so unexpected, fairylike, almost illusory, in its disproportion to the rest of the city. While the old town from century to century shrank more and more, the Grand Square remained unchangeable, a gigantic and magnificent witness of the power and opulence of other days when Ypres with Ghent and Bruges was one of the three sovereigns of the western world, one of the warmest hearths of human activity and industry, and the cradle of historic liberties."

In Maeterlinck's view the Grand Square of Ypres deserved to be as sacred to man as the Place of St. Mark's in Venice, the Place of the Grand Duke in Florence, or the Place of the Duomo in Pisa, because it was "a unique and irreproachable object of art that roused a cry of admiration in the most indifferent observers, . . . a thing of beauty, which, as the English poet says, is 'a joy forever.'" The Belgian author is unwilling to believe that the Grand Square has been destroyed, altho he confesses that "in this horrible war one must believe everything, even the worst." So he argues that destruction is the inevitable fate of Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels unless "the immediate and imperious intervention" of neutral nations can be secured, and he adds:

"Toward them we turn our anguished eyes, and especially to those two great nations, Italy and the United States. In their hands lies the lot of these our last treasures, the loss of which would be accounted the heaviest and most irreparable caused by civilized humanity in the course of centuries. These nations can do that which they wish done. It is time that they do that which it is no longer permissible not to do."

Maeterlinck then calls attention to the diligence with which

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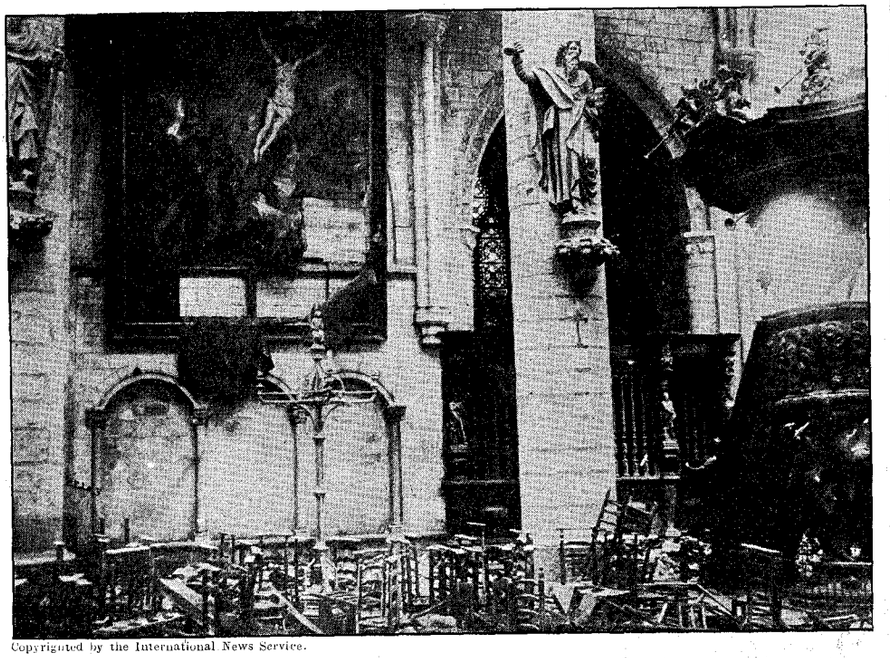
Germany has spread abroad in the world statements in her defense as a sure sign of how highly she values outside opinion. The countries which she chiefly addresses, Italy and America, are also peculiarly fitted to respond to the appeal of the Belgian poet, so he thinks. Italy, because the past has so richly endowed her with monuments whose ruin she would keenly feel, and America because she finds her imagination most often and keenly stirred by the memorials of an antiquity which she does not possess. As we read:

"It is not necessary to instruct Italy on what it means to us that these cities are in danger. Italy is preeminently the land of noble cities. Our cause is her cause and she owes us her support. In the destruction of a work of beauty her own genius and her eternal gods are outraged. As for America, she represents the future better than any other people. She should ponder on the days that are to follow this war. When the great peace shall descend upon the earth let it not be to find it a desert shorn of all adornment. The places in this world which are the product of the labor of centuries and the happy success of the determination, the patience, and the genius of a race are not many in number. This corner called Flanders, above which death hovers, is one of its sacred spots. Should it perish, the generations yet to be shall lack memorials and masterpieces they may possibly delight in and which no power on earth can replace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF YPRES.

The altar-piece seen here reduced to tatters is one of the priceless works of art sacrificed to war.

WAR'S EFFECT ON LITERATURE

THE LEADERS OF LITERATURE who have spoken their minds on the subject of war and its relation to their art seem far from hopeful. Mr. Howells declares that war stops literature. Mr. Gosse, whom we quoted a few weeks ago, told us vividly how it had not only stopt, but effaced, Belgian literature. He went on to show us how the Franco-Prussian War put a paralyzing hand on French literature, and Mr. Howells asserts that our own Civil War left behind it nothing rememberable save Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." His own literary theory, besides the observable facts in the case of war, excludes the idea that great events can produce literature. "They seldom call forth the great creative powers of man," he asserts in the New York *Times*. "In poetry it is not the poems of occasion that endure, but the poems that have come into being independently, not as the result of momentous happenings."

"This war does not furnish the poet, the novelist, and the dramatist with the material of literature. For instance, the Germans, as every one will admit, have shown extraordinary valor. But we do not think of celebrating that valor in poetry; it does not thrill the modern writers as such valor thrilled the writers of bygone centuries. When we think of the valor of the Germans, our emotion is not admiration, but pity.

"And the reason for this is that fighting is no longer our ideal. Fighting was not a great ideal, and therefore it is no longer our ideal. All that old material of literature—the clashing of swords, the thunder of shot and shell, the great clouds of smoke, the blood and fury—all this has gone out from literature. It is an anachronism. . . . . .

"As I look back over my life and recall to mind the great number of books that the Civil War inspired I find that I am thinking of things that the American people have forgotten. They did not become literature, these poems and stories that came in such quantities and seemed so important in the sixties.

"There were the novels of J. W. De Forest, for instance. They were well written, they were interesting, they described some phases of the Civil War truthfully and vividly. We read them when they were written—but you probably have never heard of them. No one reads them now. They were literature, but that about which they were written has ceased to be of literary interest.

"Of course, the Civil War, because of its peculiar nature, was followed by an expansion, intellectual as well as social and economic. And this expansion undoubtedly had its beneficial effect on literature. But the Civil War itself did not have, could not have, literary expression.

"Of all the writings which the Civil War directly inspired, I can think of only one that has endured to be called literature. That is Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode.'

"War stops literature. It is an upheaval of civilization, a return to barbarism; it means death to all the arts. Even the preparation for war stops literature. It stopt it in Germany years ago. A little anecdote is significant.

"I was in Florence about 1883, long after the Franco-Prussian War, and there I met the editor of a great German literary weekly—I will not tell you its name or his. He was a man of refinement and education, and I have not forgotten his great kindness to my own fiction. One day I asked him about the German novelists of the day.

"He said: 'There are no longer any German novelists worthy of the name. Our new ideal has stopt all that. Militarism is our new ideal—the ideal of Duty—and it has killed our imagination. So the German novel is dead.'"

Mr. Howells was asked by the interviewer why Russia, "a nation of militaristic ideals, had produced so many great novels during the past century." The man who introduced Turgenef to the American reading public was not backward in reply:

"Russia is not Germany. The people of Russia are not militaristic as the people of Germany are militaristic. In Germany war has for a generation been the chief idea of every one. The nation has had a militaristic obsession. And this, naturally, has stifled the imagination.

"But in Russia nothing of the sort has happened. Whatever the designs of the ruling classes may be, the people of Russia keep their simplicity, their large intellectuality and spirituality. And, therefore, their imagination and other great intellectual and spiritual gifts find expression in their great novels and plays.

"I well remember how the Russian novelists imprest me when

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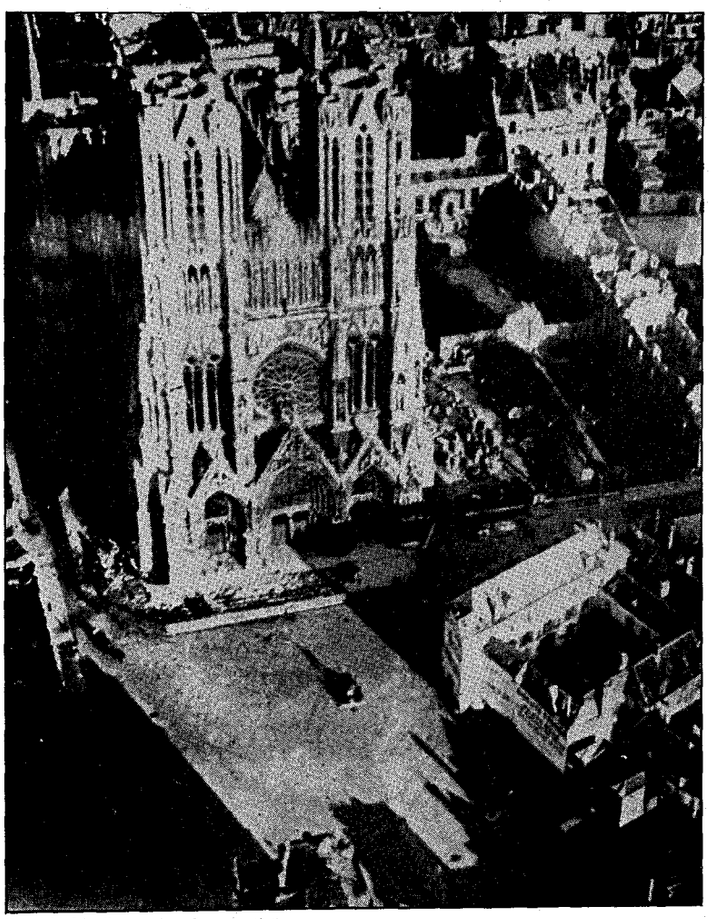
was a young man. They opened to me what seemed to be a new world—and it was only the real world. There is Tcheckoff—have you read his 'Orchard'? What life, what color, what beauty of truth are in that book!

"Then there is Turgenef—how grateful I am for his books! It must be thirty years since I first read him. Thomas Sargent Perry, of Boston, a man of the greatest culture, was almost the first American to read Turgenef. Stedman read Turgenef in those days, too. Soon all of the younger writers were reading him.

"I remember very well a dinner at Whitelaw Reid's house in Lexington Avenue, when some of us young men were enthusiastic over the Russian novel, and the author we mentioned most frequently was Turgenef.

"Dr. J. G. Holland, the poet who edited *The Century*, lived across the street from Mr. Reid, and during the evening he came over and joined us. He listened to us for a long time in silence, hardly speaking a word. When he rose to go, he said: 'I have been listening to the conversation of these young men for over an hour. They have been talking about books. And I have never before heard the names of any of the authors they have mentioned.'"



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AS THE BIRD-MAN SEES REIMS.

More than ever does Pompeii seem to typify the cities of the war-zone.

One hint Mr. Howells gives of the reason why war can do nothing for literature. It touches the old literary battle of realism and romanticism:

"Romanticism is no longer a literary force among English-speaking authors. Romanticism belongs to the days in which war was an aim, an ideal, instead of a tragic accident. It is something foreign to us. And literature must be native to the soil, affected, of course, by the culture of other lands and ages, but essentially of the people of the land and time in which it is produced. Realism is the material of democracy. And no great literature or art can arise outside of the democracy."

GERMAN PITY FOR FRANCE

NO EUROPEAN endowed with the slightest instinct for history can contemplate the position of France on the Continent to-day without an impulse of sympathy. So says Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, repaying in part the kindness of the French and British writers who have been extending their pity to Germany. But we have failed to see any gratitude exprest by either side thus far for the efforts of the other along this line. Dr. Dernburg, in the New York *Sun*, looks back to a time when France was playing the rôle of attempted overlordship:

"What a fall she has had since those splendid days under Richelieu and Louis XIV.! It seems but yesterday when she dictated policies to every chancellery. No merely earthly splendor seems at all comparable with hers from the age of Mazarin to that of the French Revolution.

"Then comes the Napoleonic glory, and we have Talleyrand triumphant at the Congress of Vienna. The third Napoleon continues the magnificent procession. Paris is always the queen city of the world, reigning in undisputed sway over men and manners, over arts and sciences, the home of beauty and delight. How shocking the collapse when a united Germany, frugal, domesticated, pious, comes between exquisite France and the glories she has lost! It is the old, old story of Cinderella stepping out of the kitchen to eclipse her proud sister.

"I do not overlook Alsace and Lorraine. It is customary to refer to France as aching for revenge, as sighing for those lost provinces. But Alsace and Lorraine symbolize rather than comprise the reality which is the decline of French force, the decay of French power in its widest and its moral sense.

"France has surrendered herself to the pomps and delights of this world, the pride of life. She would not, like Germany, rear large families, make a cult of the home, dwell simply in content. The population of 38,000,000 Germans that went to war with France forty-four years ago has grown to nearly 70,000,000 since, but the 38,000,000 of the French in 1870 are represented by some 40,000,000 only at this hour."

In such a plight France is seen by Dr. Dernburg as casting about for an ally:

"That hostility had lived upon the memory of Bismarck and his victory at the Congress of Berlin. Russia was rendered impotent in the face of the Turk! That is how it imprest the Muscovite mind.

"France could sympathize, but she could offer something more substantial than her sympathy. She had her wealth. It is perhaps true that no other area of equal extent on the globe is so rich in natural resources as France, and, if France loves pleasure, she loves accumulations also. She was only too eager to finance Russian railways, Russian loans, Russian armaments, Russian industrial undertakings, and Russian engineering enterprises. It was a generation in which the might of Russia inspired awe and to which Japan was remote. In a space of time that seems incredibly brief, Russia, the allied and friendly nation, had absorbed the cash equivalent of at least two billion dollars in French money.

"Thus is explained a mystery which for some little time has perplexed students of what is called world politics. How can a nation professing liberty, equality, fraternity, ally itself so closely with the autocracy of the Cossack and the knout? One motive is the recovery of that lost glory, of that supreme position in Europe. The other consideration has to do with the vast sums transmitted from Paris banking-houses to Petrograd, Moscow, and Odessa.

"When Russia leads the way to Armageddon, France must follow. Hesitation, holding back, would entail the cancelation of the enormous indebtedness, a flat repudiation. A stroke of the autocratic pen in Petrograd can bring the French to bankruptcy, and well they know on which side their bread is buttered."

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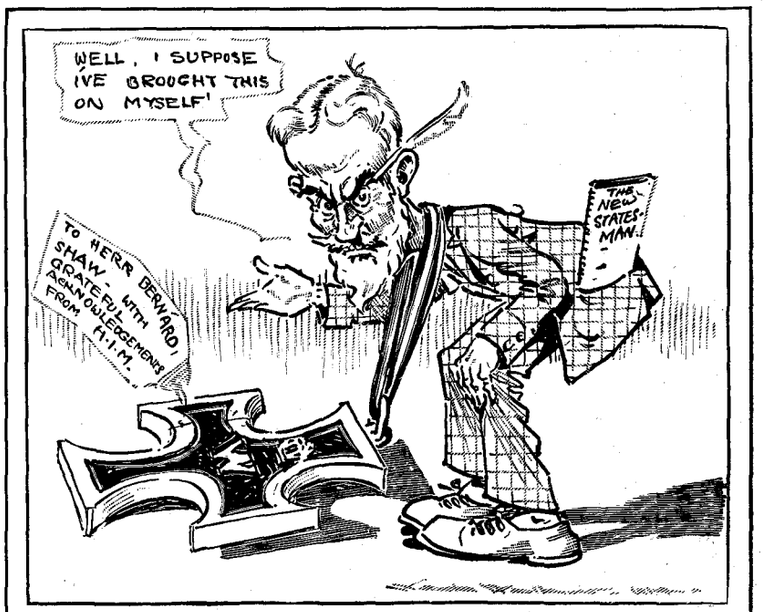
SOME OF SHAW'S ERRORS

TWO POINTS that Mr. Shaw made in his "Common Sense" article about the war are taken up and answered by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer. Shaw said England was as militarist a nation as Germany, and also that Sir Edward Grey and most of the present Liberal Government in England were "Junkers." Mr. Hueffer contends in the London *Outlook* that England is not militarist, but opportunist; and as for Sir Edward Grey being a Junker, that is declared impossible on the face of it, because "a Junker is a member of a small Prussian political party, agrarian in tendency, desirous of maintaining high prices for foodstuffs and of seeing the reestablishment of Prussia as a *Standisches Staatswesen*." Mr. Shaw's "common sense" turns out to be not even good sense, in Mr. Hueffer's view, and stupid in the particular occasion of its presentation, as "it is always at its most stupid when large bodies of men are engaged in tasks of self-sacrifice." For "whatever Mr. Shaw may find to say against the English, or I might find to say against the Prussians, no one will deny that large bodies of men of both nations are offering themselves up to the final self-sacrifice that is open to men and that large bodies of women are suffering the final pangs that it is possible to feel." Mr. Hueffer adds: "There are many death-beds in the world now, and the person who coins an epigram beside a death-bed is a stupid person." To explain Mr. Shaw's first misconception of the two countries taken as forming a militaristic parity:

"Prussia has an enormous body of doctrine which began to be compiled by Hegel in the early decades of the last century, was continued by Treitschke, and is still preached by Delbrück—to name only three names. This body of doctrine is known as *Staats-* or *Rechtswissenschaft*, and the upshot of this doctrine is always that the duty of the State is the waging of war. And this doctrine is taught to every German and has been taught to every German since the year 1870. It is taught to every student by every professor of State philosophy throughout Germany, and almost every professor of every other learned subject throughout Germany interpolates into his lectures now and then a passage to the effect that the first duty of the student is to the State and that the first duty of the State is to wage war. It is, in fact, impossible for any German to be unfamiliar with this doctrine, while it is almost impossible for any Englishman ever to have heard it. Every German child is, by Ministerial decree, again, taught to shout at the top of his voice during singing-lessons, because it is more manly and warriorlike to shout, and, by a decree of Falk, the Minister of Education in 1876, every German child has to be taught out of a reading-book containing accounts of bygone Prussian victories and feats of arms. In face of these facts and the impossibility of paralleling any one of them in these islands, it is the merest partiality, for a given purpose, in Mr. Shaw to say that England is as militarist as Germany. England is not militarist at all; she is simply opportunist."

After Mr. Hueffer's definition of the word, it is, he says, as absurd to call Sir Edward Grey a "Junker" as to call the German Foreign Minister a Liberal Unionist. Mr. Shaw quoted the meaning of his term from a German-English dictionary, but he mistook the phrase "doings of the country party" for "episodes in high life," whereas it signifies "political actions of the party in Germany which wishes to see the interests of agriculturists rather than those of industrialists prevail in the councils of State." Mr. Hueffer, taking a hand in sizing up the situation as between England and Germany, says:

"The fact is that the present struggle is the death-grip between two practises of life: the one being founded on the idea that humanity can remedy most of the evils of society by attending to those evils as they arise; the other having for its basis the definite doctrine that the State must carve out territories for its populations with the sword. This is not merely partizan writing. No State-trained German would disavow the doctrine, and it will be found in Clausewitz, Hegel, Paulsen, Ziegler, Treitschke, Delbrück, Blum—to name only seven well-known German writers on various subjects. And, having won territory with the sword, the State doctrine continues, the State will extend to that territory and to those populations its splendid and shining culture. That is, no doubt, not a criminal doctrine, but it is apt to be a nuisance in a world where feudalism, not a caste system, has gradually developed into constitutionalism, not military State regulation. The fact is that Prussia is a late arrival in the Occidental world. She was not Christianized until five hundred years after the rest of Christendom; she did not build her capital until some thousand years after the other capitals; she did not become an independent Monarchy until five hundred years after the other monarchies of Europe, and she remained a caste State, with serfdom and gild systems, until 1806. It is, let us say, not ignoble or wicked of Prussia to seek to impose her ideals or the yoke of her necessities upon the surrounding populations, just as it is not ignoble or wicked of lions to feed upon giraffes; but it is a nuisance. Mr. Shaw, being a State doctrinaire, has more affinities with Prussia than most Occidentals. His is a point of view like another; but his ideas of liberty are those of the *Bankgenossen* of an early Prussian tribal chief. So that no doubt his pro-Prussian sympathies may be pardoned to him—he owes so much to Wagner and Marx, too. For my part I would intern him at Olympia, not because he is pro-Prussian, but because he has tried to drag in the United States that the United States may drag the Fabian chestnuts out of the European conflagration."


WELL, I SUPPOSE I'VE BROUGHT THIS ON MYSELF!
THE NEW STATES-MAN
TO HERR BERNARD SHAW - WITH GRATEFUL THANKS FOR YOUR LESSONS FROM H.I.M.

DISCOMFORT FOR B. SHAW.

—Walker in *The Bystander* (London).

Mr. James Douglas, in the London *Daily News*, declares that Emperor William ought to hang the iron cross on Mr. Shaw, who "has done more for Germany than all her apologists." Reading the "Common Sense," he says:

"My heart sank lower and lower and my faith grew colder and colder, until I found myself sitting paralyzed in a state of frozen cynicism, bereft of belief in everything and everybody, and convinced that my country and my countrymen were irretrievably and irremediably in the wrong. The process by which I was reduced to this condition of insanity can not be analyzed in a brief article, but it can be defined in two words—cynical sophistry. The cynic who is not a sophist does not possess the power to make the worse appear the better reason, for we instinctively recoil from cynicism naked and unashamed; but the cynic who is endowed with the intellectual duplicity necessary for the purpose of falsifying some facts, glossing others, and suppressing the rest, can bewilder and bamboozle the unwary mind so completely that it becomes incapable of maintaining its grasp of reality."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE MOTHERS AND BABES OF BELGIUM

THERE HAVE BEEN 40,000 births in Belgium since the German came there; and there will likely be 40,000 more in this winter of hardship and privation. "How many of the newly arrived 40,000 have already died unnecessarily—undecorated, unsung victims of this war—no one will ever know," says Mr. Will Irwin, who is one of the American journalists who have seen Belgium since it became a conquered country. "How many of the coming 40,000 will die this winter," he continues in the Springfield *Republican*, "depends upon us in America—upon how much food we send to the nursing mothers, how much milk to the babes." Mr. Irwin goes on to recall a scene he witnessed at the tail of the procession of Belgian refugees who poured into France. A group had halted at a crossroads beside which some one had erected a tent of blankets strung on sticks:

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BELGIAN BABIES BORN IN ENGLAND.

These are among the fortunate ones for whom there will be milk in plenty.

"As I approached, wondering what this might be, an automobile came whizzing down the road at seventy miles an hour—there are no speed laws for military automobiles in time of war. It stopt beside the tent; there was a parley, and a man in Belgian uniform wearing a Red Cross brassard on his arm alighted.

"'What is it—what is happening?' I asked the first of the refugees beside the tent—an old man who crouched in the gutter.

"'*Un enfant*—a baby is being born,' he said briefly. The man in uniform was a Belgian surgeon taking time from his work of repairing death to assist in giving life.

"Again: It was the next day in Calais—Calais, once so busy and so venerable, and in spots so pretty, but now faded and dirty with the passage of armies. Ten thousand of these refugees came into Calais that day. That day, also, the Red Cross was bringing in Belgian wounded by the thousand—there had been serious fighting along the Yser.

"The refugees, herded or escorted by the police, streamed down the streets to the concentration-yards prepared for them on the docks of the French Government, which was going to transport them to the Midi as soon as it could get the steamers. You would hear now and then the toot of an automobile horn, and the refugees would make way for the passage of a motor-car loaded to capacity with the white-faced wounded. The car would go on, and the refugees would close their gaps and resume their weary, nerveless pace.

"At the concentration-yards they sat in family groups, the children huddled about their mothers and grandmothers like chickens around hens. No child among them laughed or played; they were too weary for that; but no child cried. I was trying to have speech with these refugees, and finding them too nerveless to give any account of their adventures, when an ambulance arrived.

"A nurse and a physician descended. A woman rose from a distant group and joined them. She carried in her arms a bundle wrapt in rags. The slant of her back showed that the bundle contained a child—there is an attitude of motherhood which none can mistake. The women in the nearest group followed the pantomime with their tearless, hopeless eyes.

"'What is it?' I asked.

"For a time none of the women answered. Then one spoke in a dead tone.

"'Her baby is dead,' she said. 'She had no milk in her.'

"All that happened on the fringe of Belgium, to the refugees who had made their way out and were nearing safety and enough comfort to keep soul and body together. I could multiply instances from the observation of others. There was, for example, the group of 200 refugees who arrived in Holland early in November. They carried with them four dead, new-born babies. It was the same story which one hears everywhere. The mothers were so reduced by privation that they had no milk of their own. As for cows' milk, it was not to be had for any money.

"Add another picture, brought out by an American from Belgium. He stood one morning by the back door of a German cook camp, watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash-heap piled up behind the camp. All these women carried babies.

"'What are they doing?' he asked a German sergeant with whom he had struck up acquaintance.

"'Scraping our condensed-milk cans,' said the sergeant. 'It's the only way to get milk for their babies. I've seen them run their fingers round a can which looked as bright as a new coin, and hold them into the babies' mouths to suck. My company,' he added, 'has been getting along without milk in its coffee and giving it to these women. We've received no orders to the contrary—and we're mostly family men. But we're an exception; and it doesn't go very far.'

"Here is another recent picture from stricken Brussels, that gay, dainty, lively city in old times—the city whose smiling people called it *petit Paris*. The scene is the once busy, pleasant boulevard Bishofsheim. A woman collapses on a bench set along the sidewalk after the fashion of the greater Paris. In her arms is a baby. A child staggers along clinging to her apron. The woman's face is blue and yellow; she is on the verge of collapse. The baby, surely not over five months old,

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has a pale, lead-colored skin. Its mouth is open as tho set that way. Its eyes are closed.

"Two women of Brussels pass this unhappy group. They hurriedly exchange some words, turn back to the woman on the bench. Then one stands guard while the other hastens for some milk and bread—such as is to be found in the Brussels of to-day. They force a little milk between the teeth of the mother. They let the baby drink. Unweaned tho it is, it drinks as tho it had never drunk otherwise.

"To the face of the mother come a few patches of color. She slowly recovers until she is able to eat a bit of bread. The baby opens its mouth, drinks more greedily. 'It has not fed since two days,' the mother whispers. The mother tries to rise from the bench, but she can not. The elder child drinks the milk that is left. It looks curiously at the piece of bread as if it did not know what it was. The mother forces it to eat. A crowd has gathered, murmuring. This sight is not new, yet each time it draws a little crowd. Every one would like to give—but no one can. Who is not poor at this moment? Many of them have children at home who to-day weigh less than the day they were born."

The lists of the dead issued by France and England and Germany are mounting day by day to a ghastly total. "But these take account only of the strong young men who have died in the fighting." There might be made lists of the uncounted dead:

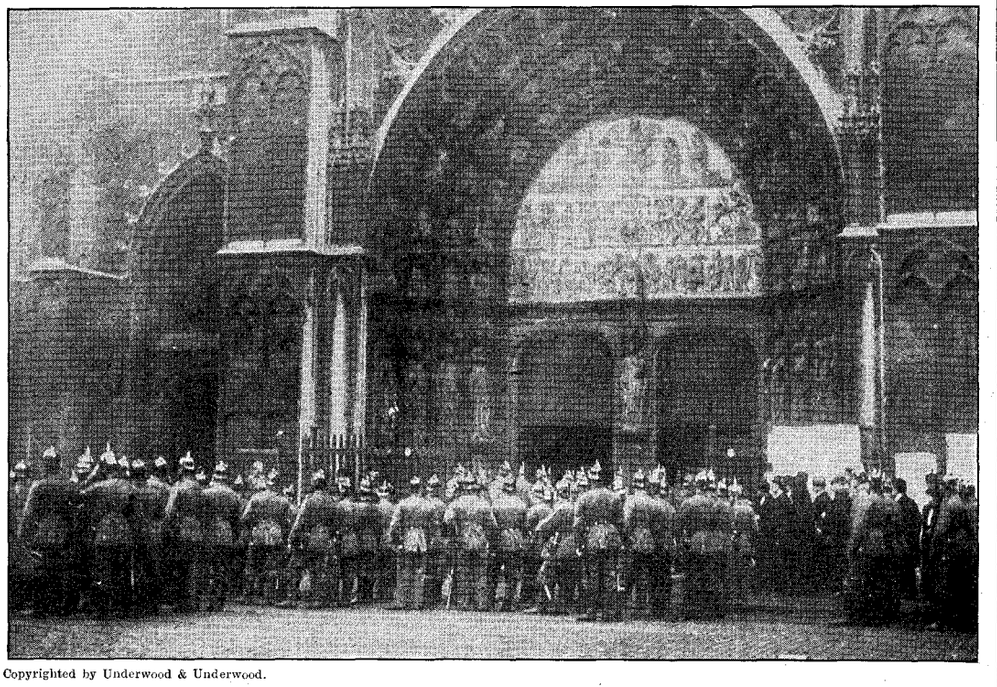
"They do not list the women who, foolishly or ignorantly, sticking to their homes, have died under the shell-fire of enemies or friends. They do not list the weak and helpless who have dropt out from the pathetic caravans of refugees to perish along the edges of the roads. They do not take list of those who are beginning to die by hunger in stricken Belgium. And finally, they do not list these babes of Belgium, dropping off before their lives have fairly begun, because there is no milk.

"Let us view the situation in cold blood. Belgium is shut off from the world—ringed with steel. Her own food-supply was used up long ago, either by the people or by their conquerors. The cattle were first of all to go; even in August I saw the Germans killing milch cows for rations. A cow or a small dairy herd is left here or there; but they are the exceptions.

"The supply of condensed milk ran short long ago. Now, milk is a necessity to most civilized children between the ages of one and two years. Some children, it is true, pull through, under exceptional circumstances of privation, without it; but these are the unusually sturdy; they stand apart from the rule. The average young child must have milk or he will die. And there is no milk. Again, the suckling baby must have mother's milk or a substitute. There is, of course, no substitute to be had in Belgium, and equally there is little mother's milk. Every woman knows that a civilized nursing mother must 'keep up her strength.' She must have nourishing food—in many cases special food. Every woman knows that a certain proportion of civilized mothers can not feed their own babies even at that.

"Nourishing food—special food! The news which filters out of that locked, stricken country to the American commission for relief in Belgium makes a sarcasm and a mockery of those phrases. In many, if not in most Belgian cities, the populace is down to one large baker's bun a day, issued by the municipal authorities. In some places, the authorities have been able to supplement that ration by one bowl of cabbage-soup a day. One bun and one bowl of cabbage-soup a day—for a nursing mother!

"Yet that is all they have and all they will have this winter at the best America can do. The American Commission hopes to transmit ten ounces of food a day to each inhabitant of Belgium—and to do that the people of the United States must strain every resource of charity. How little that is for a civilized human being, and especially for a nursing mother, becomes plain when one learns that the average inhabitant of Greater New York consumes forty-two ounces of food a day. The best the mothers of Belgium can hope for is a quarter ration this winter."



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ANTWERP CATHEDRAL OPENS ITS DOORS TO A NEW AUDIENCE.

TWO CALLS TO ARMS

AS ARMY OFFICERS, statesmen, and newspaper editors take up the call for an increase in our means of national defense, religious editorial opinion responds in two opposite ways. Some care naught for the cries of the "alarmist," and seek peace only through the medium of peace, not by being prepared for war. Others fear the peace-lovers are too sentimental, reminding them that in a world of war and war-makers guns must be carried even by the righteous, and that excessive peacefulness may actually invite war. There is, of course, no division along denominational lines, and there is no significance in the fact that it is the Protestant *Christian Work* (New York) which believes Mr. Bryan's peace treaties "worth a big army in every State," while it is the Catholic *Monitor* (Newark, N. J.) which says: "As an antidote against an enemy's war fever, we have more faith in pointing cannon, loaded to the muzzle, than in cooing doves and arbitration treaties." Not that *The Monitor* takes a belligerent attitude. "It is to the credit of our people that they are sincerely desirous of peace," that "they have little patience with the war spirit which, after all, is, for the most part, translated savagery." But this New Jersey Catholic weekly adds that "peace, as an obsession, is the sure vestibule of war," and "the advocacy of peace may be so intent as to bring on war." Our Government is declared to be "in the hands of sentimentalists," while the common sense of the people "demands a state of absolute preparation for war." Ex-President Roosevelt and General Wotherspoon are commended for speaking out about our unpreparedness, while "Mr. Bryan, lulled by the cooing of the dove of peace, goes on feverishly signing arbitration treaties and smiling blandly from a heart overflowing with

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human sympathies." "War comes suddenly," we are reminded: "the mighty war now in progress burst overnight." Moreover, "when the war fever comes, the year clause of delay in an arbitration treaty is invisible to eyes looking only for the instruments of war"; and "it is a military axiom that the nation which strikes quickly is the nation which strikes best." Continuing:

"It is impossible to tell what will be the consequences of the war now going on in Europe. . . . Will ambitious Japan, having tasted war, be satisfied with a sip of blood? Will a proud race, its military prowess acknowledged by the invitation to enter a European war, brook the exclusion of its yellow sons and daughters from a land which welcomes the children of the white race? And how long will it endure this policy of exclusion? May it not be that Japan, under cover of its present paltry military necessities, is getting ready for a conflict more serious for itself? Japan is a tiptoe nation.

"We do not belong to the progeny of the alarmists and we dislike to invite specters. But we need neither alarm nor specters to recognize that the easy-going policy of our country, the indifference in high places, must give way to a thorough preparedness. Adequate preparation is the best guaranty of peace."

With these last words, Dr. Lynch, of *The Christian Work*, would heartily agree. He urges the most complete preparation for defense. "We urge it with all our might," he says; "and we shout as loud as does Mr. Roosevelt: Let us arm! Let us arm!" But, he continues, "the world is just now learning that there are two ways of arming," "two methods of securing peace." Dr. Lynch believes in armament, but an armament "which is infinitely more powerful than guns or battle-ships." "Yes," he explains, "let us arm mightily, and *character* is the greatest defense of a nation as it is of a man." He goes on:

"Let us arm. Therefore let us proclaim to all the world (more by deed perhaps than by word, altho there is no harm in words when they are kept), that the United States will, under no considerations, steal territory or anything else from weaker nations, that it will never commit an injustice toward another nation because it is weak nor bully it; yea, let us go further, and say, to all the nations of East and West, North and South, 'we desire only to be your friends. We want to help you develop your institutions. Let us send you advisers, teachers, and lend you money at low rates of interest. Let us help you solve your internal problems. Let us befriend you in every way.' Which nation thus befriended would attack the United States, and would any other, seeing this wonderful thing?

"Let us provide means of national defense. Great armies? No. They have failed. Great arbitration treaties such as the President and Secretary Bryan are now signing with the nations are worth a big army in every State. Multiply these treaties to include every nation. As soon as possible tighten them in their scope. Get out all conditional and qualifying terms and make them absolute offers to arbitrate every difficulty with any nation. Go on offering such treaties—offering them with a Senate unanimously behind them—and each one becomes an impregnable fortress."

The editor of *The Monitor* seems to fear, as do some of his fellows in religious journalism, that we may some time have to fight Japan. Yet, says Dr. Lynch, let us begin at once to arm against Japan. But while "Messrs. Meyer, Hobson, Mann, and the others" would spend about $100,000,000 on a greater Navy, which "would probably lead us into war with Japan," this editor knows "an armor that would be invincible, and at just one-tenth the expenditure of the appropriation named above—ten million dollars." He says:

"Let Congress appropriate $10,000,000 for defense against Japan this year. Then take it and build a fine library in ten Japanese cities, ten great hospitals in ten Japanese cities, ten universities in ten Japanese cities, and then say: 'We present these to you as testimonials of our good-will. Furthermore, we intend to keep all treaties we have made with you, and also we intend as a nation to treat the question of Japanese immigration with absolute justice and in strict regard of your self-respect.' There would not be necessity for one gun-boat on the Pacific coast for the next quarter century, so far as Japan is concerned, should the United States say this. How wasteful nations are in defending themselves!"

THE WAR-TIME TIDE OF KINDNESS

GOOD EFFECTS of the European War are "dismally scant" anywhere, *The Continent* (Pres., Chicago) finds, but "the opportunity of helping war's homeless, widowed, and orphaned victims comes as near to being a spiritual blessing as can possibly attend so great a curse." And it has brought, we are told, a real spiritual uplift especially in those wheat-growing States where the Belgian benefactions have become a "unanimous, sweeping, civic movement—involving churches, women's clubs, schools, commercial organizations, and every other social force." This "wave of compassion," declares *The Christian Herald*, is flaming across the continent; "it has kindled the hearts of men and women everywhere and melted them to deeds of kindness." Christians, we are told, "are reveling in a widening and delightful vision of Christian service." Further—

"While the older nations are torn by a war so vast and dreadful that no human power can stop it, God's people are carrying on a war against suffering and sickness, hunger and death, a war so far-reaching and inclusive that for the first time in history the world's benevolence would seem to measure up almost to the extent of the need. If the present colossal relief plans now under way are carried forward as energetically as they have been begun, millions of human beings will be benefited. Like heaven-sent argosies of blessing, our relief-ships are crossing the seas, prayer-wafted and food-laden. They are making the Stars and Stripes the symbol of world-wide mercy and helpfulness. All neutral nations, to a greater or less extent, are supplementing the work which is now being carried forward so successfully by the United States.

"There are various indications that this flood-tide of generosity may ultimately come to be regarded as a part of the great divine plan in relation to the present war. It could only be by inspiration that a movement so gigantic could have suddenly sprung into existence, demonstrating that tho sin may abound in the world, the spirit of the Master lives within the hearts of multitudes of his followers, urging them to those deeds of kindness and benevolence. We see relief organizations springing up on all sides, and all with the same purpose in view. Organized charity has eclipsed itself. The Rockefeller Foundation gives its millions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars pour into the various funds from a variety of sources. So generous are these combined offerings that there would seem to be no limit to the possibilities of this amazing flood of benevolence. Truly, God's people have lifted the sluices and opened the dikes and inundated the blood-red zone of war with the stream of their gifts."

At the same time, we are reminded, generosity toward the distrest millions of Europe "should not absolve us from the duty of responding to calls nearer home." Readers of daily newspapers, particularly in New York and Chicago, are constantly having their attention called to home charities and home needs, which seem to be forgotten in the wave of sympathy for Belgium, and to a lesser degree for Poland, Servia, and other war-swept regions. So that *The Christian Herald* is moved to remark:

"The war has greatly increased unemployment and multiplied want and suffering here, and appeals in behalf of our own unfortunate ones should not be set aside. In the enthusiasm of rescuing Belgium, let us not overlook the destitute at our own doors, but rather strive, with a discriminating hand and a good conscience, to do our duty to both until the present crisis is safely past."

But the Kansas City *Star* believes "that one who refuses to contribute to Belgian relief on the ground that charity should begin and end at home is less likely to give for home consumption than one who helps the Belgians." And it concludes:

"If it takes a dramatic appeal to enlarge some hearts; if it takes 'dynamite' to dig into some pockets, let the dramatic appeal, or the dynamite, do the work.

"'Don't forget the American child while remembering the European child.' Hurrah for that sentiment! But there is far less danger of forgetting the American child while remembering the European child than there is of forgetting the American child while also forgetting the European child."

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MOTOR - TRUCKS

EUROPE'S DEMAND FOR TRUCKS

IT seems to be generally agreed in American motor circles that the supply of motor-trucks in Europe is far less than the needs of the countries now at war call for. This condition has arisen in spite of the fact that factories in Germany, France, and England have been producing trucks as fast as their equipments and force of men would permit; in spite, also, of heavy importations from this country. England has been working her factories at full pressure, delivering her trucks in France, where factories have been somewhat handicapped because of German possession of the industrial districts of the north and northwest. Russia, on the other hand, has been dependent wholly on other countries than France and England, and mainly on us. Of present conditions a writer in *The Commercial Vehicle* says:

"When the war broke out the French Army was holding its annual competition of army motor-trucks. That competition never came to a close: the officers and men were suddenly called up for active service and the trucks were commandeered. Men and vehicles are now at the front.

"There are two distinct classes of army vehicles in France: ordinary trucks and four-wheel-driven tractors hauling trailers. Considering the trucks first, these must be four-cylinder models carrying a load of not less than two tons, equally distributed over the whole of the floor space. No maximum load is indicated, but this is regulated by the refusal to grant premiums on more than three tons pay load. Thus a manufacturer who carried three and a half tons would only receive credit for three tons. The maximum dead weight is three and a half tons for complete vehicle with one driver aboard, full water-, oil-, and fuel-tanks, but without tools and spares. All French army trucks must have solid rubber tires. Pneumatics, rubber blocks, and steel tires are forbidden. Even in the case of front-driven machines the rear wheels must be rubber-shod.

"Four-wheel-driven tractors, or, as they are officially known in France, total-adherence vehicles, are a much smaller group than the ordinary trucks. Their usefulness has only just been proved, and there has been no time to get great numbers of them into service. It is well known, however, that they are capable of valuable work, getting into positions which are altogether beyond the reach of ordinary trucks. For carrying ammunition to the batteries, generally placed away from main roads, they are really invaluable. They are also being made use of in certain sections of the French artillery for hauling big guns.

"Two types of four-wheel-drivers, known respectively as light and heavy, are provided for under the French regulations. Both types are being ordered in big quantities, and American firms capable of supplying these vehicles to the French specifications will find a ready demand for them in Russia as well as in France.

"Light four-wheel-driven tractors must be capable of towing a load of not less than eight tons; the dead weight of the tractor must not exceed three and a half tons; the pay load carried on the tractor platform must be at least two tons. This pay load will include actual material transported and the spares considered necessary by the manufacturer. It must be possible to carry twelve men on the tractor platform, also three on the driver's seat, in place of goods. Total weight of a light tractor must not exceed five and a half tons. Heavy tractors must be capable of towing twelve tons on two trailers."

EXCURSION MOTOR-BUS IN USE IN BROOKLYN.

RUSSIA AS A MARKET AFTER THE WAR

Before the European War began, a large trade for motor-vehicles had been developed in Russia by foreign nations, many of the makers being Germans. Should the Allies win this war, it is believed by dealers in Russia that a considerable boom in sales of motor-vehicles will set in. Some of the dealers are already getting in touch with makers in this country and England. Orders at present can not be filled because of lack of facilities for transportation, but when peace returns it is predicted that "a tremendous increase in the use of automobiles will take place in Russia." Very little manufacturing of motor-vehicles has ever been done in Russia because, in the first instance, of the high cost of construction and the lack of expert workmen, and in the second because of the active foreign competition which exists under Russia's low import duties. The centers where the motor trade will be most active are Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, and Odessa, all of which require both pleasure vehicles and trucks. Of trade in the past with Russia the following facts are presented in *Automobile Topics:*

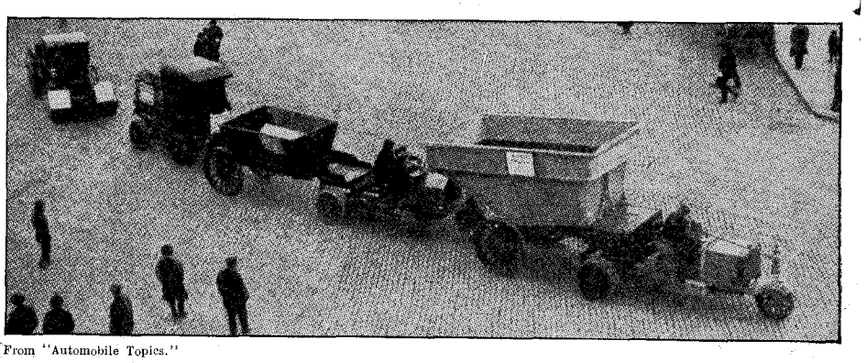
"Last year Russia bought 5,350 automobiles of the value of $8,821,000, as compared with the previous year's 3,428 cars, which sold for $5,218,000. Of the cars imported last year, $7,511,000 worth had four seats or more, and $593,000 worth had less than four seats. Trucks and chassis represented an expenditure of $717,000. Importation figures for 1912 show that cars with four or more seats were valued at $4,863,000, those with less than four seats at $324,000, and trucks and chassis at $331,000. The increased imports of trucks and chassis in 1913 were due to orders from the Russian War Department, while credit for the great increase in the total imports is given to the International Automobile Exhibition at Petrograd last year.

"The first five months of the present year Russia imported 2,252 cars, valued at $3,947,000. Of these, 1,816 were automobiles with four seats or more, and 121 had less than four seats. The trucks and chassis numbered 315.

"The bulk of the automobiles in Russia are high-powered German and Italian cars, and their owners are the wealthy aristocrats, who are willing to pay for the best. People of the middle classes find it difficult to regard the automobile, even tho it may be a low-priced car, as anything but a luxury. But efforts have been made by various automobile organizations formed during the last two years to educate people capable of buying motor-vehicles to the point where they will overcome their frugal instincts and put money and automobiles into circulation.

"A Russian agent representing several foreign companies said, before the war, that he found it more difficult to dispose of a car selling for $1,000 or $1,200 than of a $3,000 one. A dealer in Riga believes the tendency is toward more and more expensive cars. Several American cars retailing at $800 to $1,100 have agencies in Russia. Their agents and various American consuls are convinced that there will be a tremendous market for such cars in Russia after the war.

"Nearly all the high-priced cars in Russia have the torpedo body, and so fond is the Russian motorist of this design that an attempt to sell him a car with any other sort of a body is like trying to sell a three-year-old model for the latest on the market.



From "Automobile Topics."

A TRAIN OF MOTOR-TRUCKS USED IN CLEANING THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

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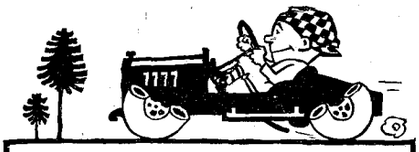

One-sided wheels would be no more inconsistent than the one-sided springs now on your car

The missing half of your spring equipment

See if you can reconcile these two facts about your present springs: First—engineers know that every vibration, from the smallest jar, which merely jolts you, to the biggest bump, which *breaks springs*, is felt not while the spring is straightening out, but on the *recoil*—the back-snap. Second—all the reinforcing plates of your present springs are on one side—the under side—put there to cushion pressure *only on the downward swing*. Clearly, this is effective as far as it goes—exactly *halfway*.

Here are your present leaf springs—all the reinforcing plates on *one* side—only half springs.

This is the Ames—merely another series of plates spaced over your present main leaf—it is the *other* half, now missing.

Here are your present springs supplemented by the Ames now complete. They resist pressure both ways.

Ames Equalizing Spring

is guaranteed for the life of your car, costs from $8 to $15 a pair

Trial offer to car owners and dealers

Send us a line on your letter-head specifying the make and model of one of your cars and we will ship a set of Ames Equalizing Springs to you on trial. If you are good for it, we are.

The Ames offers the highest known efficiency in shock absorption and the greatest known safety from spring breakage.

For Pleasure Cars

Recoil alone is responsible for discomfort. It is the cause of broken springs. The Ames is easily put on to prevent these two troubles. Insist that your new car is Ames equalized.

For Commercial Cars

Examine your expense sheets for repairing and replacing broken springs. Then remember that an Ames installation costs less than one complete repair job. Let us estimate on your fleet.

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1790 Broadway, New York

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Gentlemen:—I shall be glad to get fuller information about the Ames Equalizing Springs, including your agent's commission and discounts.

Yours truly,

Firm Name. .....

Address. .....

.....

"The use of motor-trucks in the larger cities has increased considerably in the last year. The Moscow and Petrograd central post-offices have a number. One large firm in Moscow, dealing in dairy products, has 34 trucks. Before the war this car was in demand for military purposes. The cheap delivery-car field remains to be developed. Several American consuls think that it will prove profitable for firms establishing agencies where cars and parts will always be on hand for immediate delivery. The duty on commercial cars amounts to $36.05 on each car if there is but one seat for the driver. If there is more than one seat the duty is $72.10."

BELGIUM'S ARMORED MOTOR-VEHICLES

It is declared that the Belgian Army has made in the present war "a greater proportionate use of motors than any other nation." Not only has she used them for transportation purposes, but as armored vehicles from which to fight. Following are interesting data on the subject as printed in *The Commercial Vehicle:*

"Belgium's army motor service differs from that of France, England, and Germany in that she does not possess any great number of trucks, and her army, calculated for defensive and not offensive purposes, has not the scientific adaptation of motor-vehicles to various classes of army operations which form such a feature of the German organization. But Belgium has plenty of touring-cars and touring-car chassis, and when her territory was invaded she forthwith proceeded to make the best of her resources.

"Belgium relied on horses for moving and feeding her troops, and horses have proved to be the most fragile article of war it is possible to imagine. The result is that after three months' resistance, with her forces reduced to about a tenth of their original figure, the Belgian Army in the field is making a greater proportionate use of motors than any other nation. Any bullet or shrapnel wound will put a horse out of commission, but the probabilities are that a score of bullets will not do more than add a few more delves to the already battered panels of a motor-truck.

"When the war-storm broke it was too late even for Belgium to think of obtaining fleets of motor-trucks, and she did not possess any important service of motor-buses. In the large towns light delivery cars existed, and these were first called up for army service, followed immediately afterward by the requisition of hundreds of touring-cars. Manufacturers' stocks of chassis were called for and fitted with light canvas-topped bodies. These machines were capable of carrying loads from one-half to one ton, and by reason of the nature of the body could accommodate practically any kind of material.

"In addition to her touring-car service Belgium has made a very extensive use of armored cars. Practically all these have been prepared since the war broke out. The heavier and more powerful types of chassis are employed and are fitted with a chrome-nickel-steel body generally not less than .2 inch thick, this casing extending along the sides of and over the bonnet. The radiator is uncovered, but can be protected by hinged steel doors. Within the steel housing there is a seat for the driver, who is placed as low and as far to the rear as possible, and in the center a quick-firing gun either revolving within a steel turret or having a big steel guard to revolve with it. The driver has a clear view of the road ahead and a restricted view of the road on one side. His position is such that it is practically impossible for him to be hit. As the gun can be trained in any direction, such a machine is a most formidable weapon of attack, and has proved particularly effective in driving off cavalry attacks. The chassis are supplied largely by Sava, Minerva, Pipe, and Excelsior."

SECOND-HAND CARS REMODELED AS TRUCKS

The business of putting a truck body on an out-of-date pleasure-car chassis, thus securing a commercial vehicle at low cost, is growing. This kind of truck is especially good for speedy deliveries and lighter work. The problem, however, has shown itself to be not a simple one. Conspicuous failures have not been infrequent, altho many attempts have succeeded excellently. Of the difficulties attendant on conversions *The Horseless Age* says:

"In each instance the question may be approached from two different sides. We may take a certain car and try to find a commercial use to which it can be profitably adapted, or we may take a certain service and look for a car which will be suitable. The first of these methods is best if it can be worked out, but the latter may need to be followed in many caess.

"There are certain kinds of commercial work to which some pleasure cars can be adapted with little change in the chassis. There are many tradesmen who have small, light deliveries to make over a comparatively large area, and require not so much carrying capacity as fairly high speed, or at least ground-covering ability. So far there have been few purely commercial cars built which are particularly suited to this service. Examples are the dyeing business, florists, furriers, and others who deal in goods of considerable value and serve areas too large to be quickly covered by one horse.

"They usually require a small chassis of a car which has proved economical in upkeep, except in some instances when a really high-grade car may be preferred for the sake of its greater impressiveness, even tho the expense may be greater than that of a lighter car. It is a great mistake to put a large, high-powered car into this sort of work unless the owner is willing to pay for relatively high upkeep. Pneumatic tires should always be used for service of this sort.

"Another good use for chassis as they stand is the delivery of heavier and perhaps bulkier matter which requires considerable speed of delivery. The best example of this class is the distribution of newspapers to newsdealers in large cities. Rather heavy and high-powered cars are suitable for this service, and they must be of good quality, with reasonable upkeep expense. Oversize pneumatic tires are essential for economy in this work, and in some cases the rear wheels should be rebuilt for dual pneumatic tires. It is an advantage to use six tires of the same size, preferably on demountable rims. Such deliveries are not expected to be made so economically as would be possible if time were not an important factor.

"Greater difficulties are encountered when the heavier and more bulky classes of goods must be handled on a more strictly competitive basis as to cost. A converted pleasure car may be low in first cost, but there are several things about the design that may tend to make operating expenses higher than with strictly commercial cars. One of the most important is that the power and speed capacity of the vehicle are such as to encourage driving at speeds far higher than are economical.

"For the accommodation of bulky loads, many chassis, especially the older ones, do not have sufficient wheel-base. More room can be obtained by placing the seat over the engine, but this has usually involved the purchase of a new steering-gear.

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"It is usually simple enough to connect the brakes to levers in the new position. but not all cars have gear-shifting and clutch throw-out connections which could readily be connected with the levers elsewhere than in their original positions. A change of this sort may throw much greater strains on the front axle and frame than where the load is placed over the rear axle. The front axle is usually amply strong to care for the load at the reduced speed, and the frame can be reenforced with truss-rods to good advantage.

"Referring further to the matter of tires, it is a mistake to think that much greater economy will be obtained from solid tires, except at very slow speeds. Pneumatic tires are being used by preference on most delivery cars of 1,500 pounds or smaller capacity, and on many trucks of twice that capacity. But in the case of dead axles or other construction where they can be safely used, solid tires can be obtained to fit most sizes of pneumatic-tire rims.

"In conclusion, it is possible to find commercial uses for many pleasure cars of old models which are still mechanically good. They are most appropriate for very light work and conditions where speed is of greater importance than economy, but with judicious changes some of them can be adapted to heavier work with success, especially in cases where they must stand idle enough so interest on the investment would be relatively a more important item of cost. Common sense would dictate that care should be used to provide as light a body as possible, so as to reduce danger of overloading."

THE PRICE OF GASOLINE

Garage men make bitter complaint of the growth of roadside gasoline-stations where the price is cut several cents per gallon. Garage men for several years had been accustomed to look to gasoline sales for an important part of their profits. Their income from storing cars was inadequate. From that source alone their business would not "break even," but from sales of gasoline at from six to ten cents above curb-station prices they were able to meet their expenses and make a fair living. At first, owners of cars preferred to purchase gasoline at garages—at least when their cars were driven by chauffeurs, in order to avoid the waiting necessary when making purchases at roadside stations, but even this class of owner has more and more drifted away from the garage as his source of supply for gasoline. Hence it is believed that the time when a garage can make up its loss in storage business by charging a high price for gasoline is passing. *The Horseless Age* says on this subject:

"Competition in the sale of gasoline is springing up on all sides. Roadside gasoline-stations are multiplying. Any man with a capital of $200 or $300 can start such a stand, and he only needs to make a 'profit' of two or three cents per gallon in order to earn his day's wages. In many small towns there are hardware-stores, and even grocery-stores, which sell gasoline to motorists; and the latest competitor is the drug-store, which puts in a curb gasoline-pump to stimulate sales of soda and ice-cream while the tanks are being filled. Besides this, the Standard Oil Company's local stations will sell gasoline to car-owners who install storage-tanks, and many frugal car-owners do this for economy and convenience.

"The fact that gasoline can be purchased more cheaply elsewhere than at garages is bad for the garage business. Gasoline is the one most essential staple required by a motor-car, and no car-owner can escape making the comparison of gasoline prices. If he finds them higher at the garage

(Here's The Answer)

"What soup shall I have?"

That is the puzzling question!

Are you planning an elaborate function? Or is it one of those semi-formal "little" dinners or luncheons which help to make the social world go round?

In any case *"Campbell's Tomato Soup"* may well be the wise and easy answer.

Prepare it either as a light tomato-bouillon or as a rich cream-of-tomato; or serve it in bouillon-cups topped with whipped cream—for a specially attractive feature.

It is readily adapted to any meal. moderate or hearty. And its rich distinctive quality commends it to the most epicurean taste.

21 kinds 10c a can

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NEARLY HALF WAY TO THE GOAL

DIGEST READERS GIVE ABOUT 9,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR IN FOUR WEEKS

WHEN TWENTY THOUSAND BARRELS HAVE BEEN CONTRIBUTED, THEY WILL REPRESENT TWO ROYAL PYRAMIDS OF BREAD

Each of which if composed of loaves the ordinary size would be not so high as the Woolworth Building but a magnificent memorial to the liberality of DIGEST Readers in response to the Belgian prayer, "Give Us Bread."

ROYAL GIVERS—ARE YOU AMONG THEM?

NEAR THE $45,000 MARK and growing finely, is the report which DIGEST readers generously make certain up to December 16, inclusive, with several hundred thousand of them not yet heard from in these first four weeks of the Belgium Flour Fund. Their contributions come from all parts of the Union. Their spirit is nobly voiced by Mr. Fred. B. Clarke, of McPherson, Kansas, who says: "Giving to the poor and needy is a loan to the Lord. I want to invest five hundred in flour for Belgium. Human government has failed when it permits mothers and children to suffer hunger." And his check for $500.00 renders eloquent his words. Wm. Wente fairly echoes them, with another $500.00, from Manistee, Mich.

From the people of a small New York town, which takes its name from large mills there, comes a draft for $108.70, with request that acknowledgment merely say "From Benefit Concert, New York Mills, N. Y."

The Sunday-school of Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Providence, Ky., sent $5.00 from its treasury, and said: "We are going to take an offering next Sunday, and will remit promptly." Why not such an offering in *your* school next Sunday?

The People's Presbyterian Sunday-school, at Bridgeport, Conn., voted to go without their usual Christmas candy, "so that they could send $15.00 to the Flour Fund," and a class of boys, all under fifteen years old, added five to this. Several churches have announced their purpose to take a Christmas collection for the Fund on Sunday, December 27—*why not yours?*

MORE ABOUT THE BELGIUM SITUATION

BELGIUM WAS the most thickly populated country in Europe, and its people, being of the manufacturing class, raised less than 40 per cent. of their own food. When war began on their soil, all production there practically ceased. Every business activity was paralyzed. The chimneys of great plants grew cold. Lines of transportation were given over to war. Starvation became the only prospect, unless defended against by outside philanthropy.

Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, the daring newspaper correspondent, was given a welcome-home dinner in this city the other night, at which, says one report, after some lighter allusions, as he described one horror after another seen by him while with the German Army in Belgium, "gasps and even sobs took the place of the laughter." And "I tell you," Mr. Cobb declared, "every penny sent to help in that stricken territory is bread cast upon the waters. To give is the greatest honor and privilege you who are spared can have."

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, in a cable, has said: "The food which your country is daily providing to our women and children comes like a ray of sunlight in the darkest hour of Belgium's history. The Belgian women have fought a brave fight." And American women who read THE LITERARY DIGEST are generously helping them.

"In the name of the suffering women and children of Belgium I ask the women of America to help us," is one sentence of an appeal by the Duchess of Vendôme, sister of the Belgian King.

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$155.00—Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.
$142.35—Free St. Bap. S. S., Portland, Me.

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THE INCREASE IN MOTOR-BUSES

Not only in New York, where they have been in operation for two years or more, have motor-buses been growing in popularity leading to extensions of lines, but in the interior, and even the Far West. Recent statements as to earnings and surpluses in New York indicated a remarkable increase in travel in these comfortable conveyances. New York lines early in December added three new lines to those already in operation, one of them going as far north as the Viaduct on 155th Street. A writer in *Automobile Topics* says that in the Far West "motor-buses are being successfully operated in direct competition with street-cars." Some of these Western lines began with a single car which some enterprising person had bought at second-hand. The writer says:

"In one locality numbers of individuals have started relatively short 'nickel-a-trip' routes, gradually establishing what is practically scheduled service from small beginnings. So popular has this sort of service become that several operators now have a project for joining hands in a mutual free-transfer system.

"As has so often been pointed out, the automobile, in distinction from the street-railway car, possesses pliability that enables it to be adapted to the public need of the moment. Motor-buses always move with street traffic at its average or maximum speed, where street-cars are necessarily limited to speeds that usually are below average traffic speeds in congested districts. Motor-bus traffic, moreover, may follow, both in direction and carrying capacity, traffic volume more closely than can railway traffic.

"These facts are pretty generally realized, it would appear, by all persons except those whose capital is needed to finance new enterprises of the sort, or whose sanction is necessary to their establishment under proper franchise. The very great need of just that adaptability in passenger haulage that only the motor-bus enjoys, however, seems destined to force it to the front in due season, even without special organized inducement. Incidentally, where the touring-car type of bus already has gained possession of the streets, the taxicab problem is in a fair way to be solved."

TRUCKS THAT SAVE A BREWER THIRTEEN CENTS A BARREL

One of the largest brewers in New York is declared by *The Commercial Vehicle* to have effected through the use of motor-trucks a saving of thirteen cents per barrel in deliveries of beer. Trucks at this brewery have ousted horses, and a heavy increase in business during four years is attributed to some extent to the facility with which deliveries are made and additional outlying territory reached. The writer says further:

"Previous to December, 1903, the company used horses exclusively in the delivery of beer, but in that month purchased two gasoline motor-trucks for service in delivering kegs to the outlying points. These two trucks were tried out until 1910, when six more were purchased. In 1911 the company opened its bottled-beer department, and for the service of this department purchased six electric and six gasoline trucks. These were tried out until July, 1912, when it was decided that the trucks were so much more efficient than horses that the twenty horses then in service were disposed of. Between that time and the end of 1913, fifty-nine other trucks were bought. The fleet now numbers seventy-three vehicles.

"Gasoline trucks are used for suburban delivery. The radius of delivery by these trucks extends as far north as Mt. Kisco and Peekskill, as far west as Bloomfield and Bernardsville, N. J., as far southwest as Keansburg, N. J., as far southeast as Babylon, Islip, Smithtown, and Patchogue on the south shore of Long Island and Huntington on the north shore, and as far northeast as Stamford, Conn. Peekskill and Islip are at a radius of approximately forty-two miles from the plant; Stamford, thirty-two miles; Bernardsville, thirty-one miles, and Keansburg, twenty miles.

"This area extends between these outlying points and a radius of fifteen miles from the plant. Deliveries are made in this territory every day, once or twice a week or once in two weeks, depending upon the amount of business done in the different cities and towns included in it.

"Previous to the adoption of trucks for the delivery of beer to the outlying suburban territory, all beer for these points was shipped by freight to the station nearest the place of business of the retail dealer. This method was very slow and costly and necessitated hauls to the freight-station at one end and from it at the other.

"The use of gasoline trucks for this work has proved cheaper and quicker than shipping by freight. Another important feature is the personal contact between the driver of the truck, the representative of the brewery, and the dealer which this method permits. Before the use of trucks such beer as was shipped to the outlying points was ordered by letter or by a verbal order to the brewery collector, who called once a week or once in two weeks, depending upon the accessibility of the place and the amount of beer purchased.

"In case the dealer happened to run short of beer, he would purchase additional stock from the nearest brewer and not wait for goods to be shipped from the city by freight. This has been entirely eliminated by the use of the trucks. Now, if a dealer sees that he will run short, he simply tells the driver that to-morrow he wants so many kegs or so many cases, as the case may be, and he gets them.

"This feeling of certainty on the part of the suburban dealer, that he can get the required amount of stock at the right time and delivered at his place of business without the necessity of having to haul it from the railroad freight-station in his town, has had a great deal to do with the securing of trade in the suburban districts.

"This trade consists both of keg beer and that in bottles. It is only in recent years that the bottled-beer trade has reached a large and paying proportion, and this has been due almost entirely to the use of motor-trucks. This is substantiated by statements by officials of the company, that since May, 1911, when the bottling department of the company was opened and the delivery equipment motorized, the total business of the company has increased by approximately 85,000 barrels per year, or 40 per cent. of the entire output of the concern."

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CURRENT POETRY

ALL who write easily are tempted to write carelessly. Mr. Clinton Scollard has resisted this temptation; he has produced a large amount of verse, but he is, and always has been, a scrupulous artist. Therefore his "Poems," recently published by Houghton Mifflin Company, form a volume which those who have the interest of American letters at heart may regard with considerable satisfaction. The charming little books of verse which this poet has published from year to year have been gratefully received, but from none of them could his real worth be definitely determined. This collected edition contains what he considers the best of his works, and it can not fail to establish yet more firmly his already prominent position among the foremost writers of our time.

He has imagination, sympathy, and the power to combine words to make things rich in music and color. Here are four stanzas that hold the very soul of the Orient.

AS I CAME DOWN FROM LEBANON

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

As I came down from Lebanon,
Came winding, wandering slowly down
Through mountain passes bleak and brown,
The cloudless day was well-nigh done.
The city, like an opal, set
In emerald, showed each minaret
Afire with radiant beams of sun,
And glistened orange, fig, and lime
Where song-birds made melodious chime,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
Like lava in the dying glow,
Through olive-orchards far below
I saw the murmuring river run,
And 'neath the wall upon the sand
Swart sheiks from distant Samarkand,
With precious spices they had won,
Lay long and languidly in wait
Till they might pass the guarded gate,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
I saw strange men from lands afar
In mosque and square and gay bazaar—
The Magi that the Moslem shun,
The grave Effendi from Stamboul
Who sherbet sipped in corners cool;
And, from the balconies o'errun
With roses, gleamed the eyes of those
Who dwell in still seraglios,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
The flaming flower of daytime died,
And Night, arrayed as is a bride
Of some great king in garments spun
Of purple and the finest gold,
Outbloomed in glories manifold!
Until the moon above the dun
And darkening desert, void of shade,
Shone like a keen Damascus blade,
As I came down from Lebanon!

Here is a poem that will have a home in many an anthology and (what is more important) in many a scrap-book.

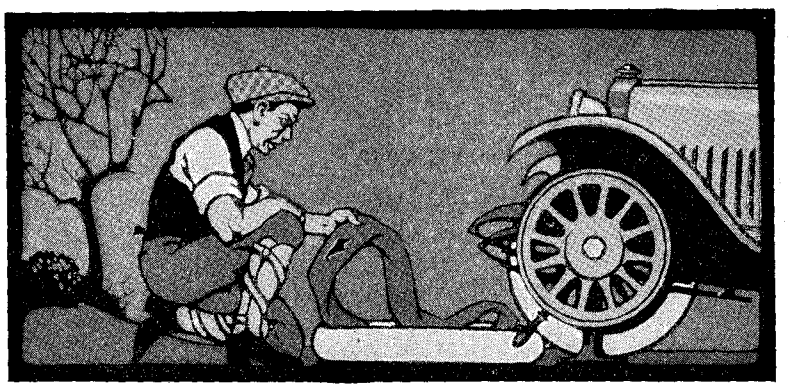
PROLOG

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I spoke a traveler on the road
Who smiled beneath his leaden load,
"How play you such a blithesome part?"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I questioned one whose path with pain
In the grim shadows long had lain,
'How face you thus life's thorny smart?"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I hailed one whom adversity
Could not make bend the hardy knee,



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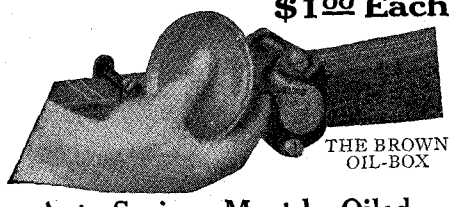

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Many of our poets are so full of messages and interpretations that they never make love-songs. Yet such simple lyrics as those of Robert Burns are the sort of poetry that sings through the centuries. Not for many rimed studies of city streets would we exchange a bit of sheer beauty like this.

SERENADE

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Slumber has stilled the note
In the thrush's tender throat,
But the cheery cricket sings,
And the moth's dark wings
Flutter along the night
Through the pale moonlight;
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

Never a stir 'mid the stars
Of the jasmine at the bars
Of her casement, looking away
Toward the unborn day.
Mount, and an entrance win,
Steal in, my song, steal in!
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

Steal in, but breathe not above
The lowest whisper of love;
Hover around her there
In that holy air;
Glide into her dreams, and be
A memory of me!
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

"Fra Angelico, and Other Poems" (Longmans, Green & Company) introduces to the American public Mr. Gregory Smith, a poet whose strong faith, like his fondness for Latinisms, suggests Francis Thompson. The first two stanzas of this poem are sonorous and stately. The third and fourth are somewhat obscure, but the concluding stanza is admirable.

A WESTERN WINDOW

BY GREGORY SMITH

I can not see his earliest ray
That darts from out the eastern haze;
I can not hear the loud acclaim
Of jubilation and of praise
That hails the monarch to his throne
Restored, to reign alone.

His pursuivants in purple clad,
Purple and gold, before his face
Step forward proudly, two and two,
To scatter odors and to chase
Foul shapes of darkness—this descry
I can not, where I lie.

And yet I know, the night is gone—
I see it in yon dappled sky;
I hear it whispered 'neath my eaves
By birdies, as they twitter by;
New hopes within me surge and say,
'Tis come, another day.

In this dim day of doubt and fear
Say, Art thou weary? For thou hast
Been feeling after tokens sure,
That Right is Victor at the last.
Oh, trust! Tho hidden from thine eye,
The sun is in the sky.

No need to thrust thy hand within
The Pierced Side. Those visions blest,
They come, they go, but holiness
Abides forever. Here may rest
All hopes securely. See, the rock
Quails not at ocean's shock.

Was it not written, "God will not
Forsake the sinless soul in hell?"
Sin kills. But whereso sin is not,
In death's dark chambers all is well,
Be sure at last prevails the right—
Christ triumphs in the fight.

The simplicity of Mr. Sturge Moore is sometimes too deliberate to be convincing, and most of his poetry is "precious" rather than real. But he has taste, skill, and imagination. Without these gifts he could not write such pleasant lines as these, which we take from his new book, "The Sea Is Kind" (Houghton Mifflin Company).

WINGS

BY T. STURGE MOORE

That man who wishes not for wings
Must be the slave of care;
For birds that have them move so well
And softly through the air:
They venture far into the sky,
If not so far as thoughts or angels fly.

Feather from under feather springs,
All open like a fan,
Our eyes upon their beauty dwell
And marvel at the plan
By which things made for use so rare
Are powerful and delicate and fair.

When callow brood doth rest
Against a feathered mother's breast,
Beneath the shadow of her wings
None seem so close at home as they,
Nor is love felt a cosier way;
Their mother is their home! Lark sings
And lark may sing; but not so take
The heart by storm as hen can take
When, hawk in the sky,
She is brave for her fledgling's sake!
Swallow soars, and swallow may soar on high
To the top of the sky;
The eagle is strong, the ostrich fleet;
Let them glory in prowess. Ere
They learned to conquer air and space
With ease, velocity, and grace,
Lark, swallow, eagle, ostrich were
Dependent on devoted care;
Each once was snugly stowed away,
Yea, like a smooth stone there each lay
Egg speckled, bluish, white, or gray!

Mr. John Masefield is at his best when he leaves by-streets for the open sea and sings of ships and sailors. But sometimes, as in this poem from "Philip the King" (The Macmillan Company), he records a mood with a psychological accuracy almost uncanny.

WATCHING BY A SICK-BED

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

I heard the wind all day,
And what it was trying to say.
I heard the wind all night
Rave as it ran to fight,
After the wind the rain,
And then the wind again
Running across the hill
As it runs still.

And all day long the sea
Would not let the land be,
But all night heaped her sand
On to the land;
I saw her glimmer white
All through the night,
Tossing the horrid hair
Still tossing there.

And all day long the stone
Felt how the wind was blown,
And all night long the rock
Stood the sea's shock;
While, from the window, I
Looked out, and wondered why,
Why at such length
Such force should fight such strength.

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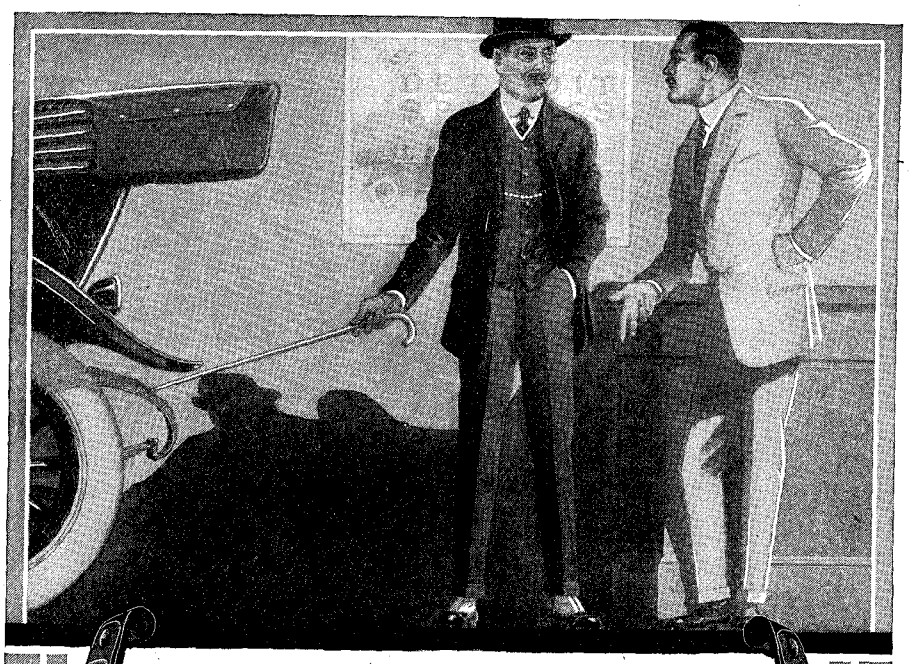

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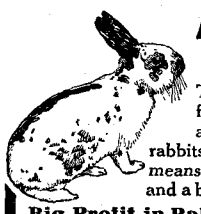

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAKING GANGSTERS INTO CITIZENS

A NUMBER of good people have given themselves emotional dyspepsia over the badness of the world. Some of these have developed into pessimists of the deepest dye, simply because they came to realize that the instincts of other people could not be wholly repressed. Busily stamping out one vice, they were confronted by others, which sprang up in the places of those just crusht. When they had lived to see this process repeated apparently *ad infinitum*, they took to despair and cultivated a grudge against a world so worldly that it would not be reformed by force, and against life so living that it would not change its nature at the dictates of good sense. Such people Walter Lippman mentions in his "A Preface to Politics." They are the ones who do not seem to have realized that there is another way of reforming, a method which does not disregard the fundamental cause of the evil in men, but which capitalizes it for good. They are the ones who do not realize that "instead of tabooing our impulses, we must redirect them. Instead of trying to crush badness, we must turn the power behind it to good account," the assumption being "that every lust is capable of some civilized expression." Fortunately for us at the present time, not all of us have turned pessimists through observation of the perversity of mankind. Some have caught this new idea, that men are not, in the main, bad because they want to be bad, or were born bad, but because some two-edged impulse has been used to cut the wrong way. They have seen that the only reason man has used steel for swords was that he had not been taught sufficiently well its better use for building houses and making plowshares. An example of this new vision of old problems is given by the New York *Press*, in describing the work that has been done in one East Side Settlement House. Here the workers were confronted by the problem of the boy gangs, growing up to be gangs of rowdies, gunmen, and criminals. It might have been possible, with the aid of some two score policemen and accommodation in the Reformatory, to stamp out in a comparatively short time every single one of these crowds of boys, banded together in a common fealty and drawing their gang-spirit from that same loyalty that makes men patriots and heroes when it inspires more worthy deeds. But the Settlement, with a rather rare knowledge of human nature, saw that to crush the gangs was, also, to crush the gang spirit,—in other words, to punish boys for their loyalty. They chose rather to seize

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upon the spirit that animated and inspired these little neighborhood desperadoes and turn it to their own uses. One of the foremost workers in this gang development, Miss Mary de Grey Trenholm, relates to the interviewer something of the work that has so far been done. "We have learned from the gangs themselves," she says, "the best way to interest these boys in our clubs." For many years repressive tactics had been tried, but the result was not equal to the measure of success that seemed possible. And so at last—

We made a study of the gangs and found that if the qualities the members showed in their gang life were turned in the right direction it would help in the solution of the problem.

What is a gang, and why? It is most assuredly a body of persons brought together to pursue some certain course, good or evil, tho it is generally evil. Every neighborhood has such a group. These boys meet to decide the questions of the rule of their district, just as men of state meet to decide upon the manner in which certain issues should be handled.

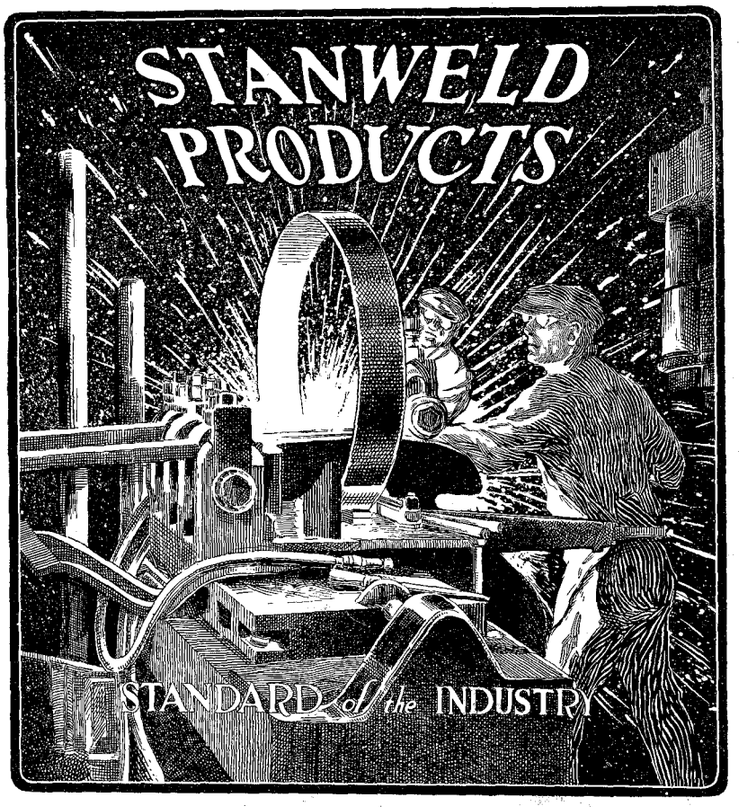
The boys, as they grow older, if unrestrained, turn to the vicious. Difficulties spring up among the factions of different neighborhoods; this leads to an enmity that is decidedly bad, and in many cases if the leader is of a vicious nature it ends in criminal deeds.

It is an impressive thing to see a fight between rival gangs. The two factions advance on each other. They have their outposts, their generals, and captains. It is a real battle and the boys of the rank and file are as loyal to their leaders, as quick to obey, as are the men of the Army. In that you have one of the finest qualities of human nature—loyalty. This is followed by honesty. Honesty to his gang, it may spell dishonesty to society in general, but it is sublime truth to the leader. Catch these boys at an early age when their minds may be turned to better things, and you have a splendid basis on which to build—loyalty and truth.

In working with the boys of the gangs we have discovered, in the majority of cases, it is not physical prowess that makes for the selection of the leader. The mental ability, the power to dominate the minds of the other boys, generally cause the selection of the head, and those who think the gang leader is always a bully and the biggest tough of the lot are decidedly mistaken. In many instances we have found him to have the superior mind and inferior physical attributes.

In taking a gang of boys who have been used to street play and escapades of various sorts, it is certainly fatal to try to break their spirit. Reformation is not the word to be applied. It is rather development than that. To develop the best points in these young boys is to swamp gradually their less desirable qualities. To reform them, in the general acceptance of the word, is to preach the futility of lawbreaking, dwelling all the time on their evil qualities. As long as the baser metal is recognized, just so long do you keep that mind in a state of recognition of its existence.

It is impossible with a body of boys who have never known anything but street life to expect them to follow a virtuous mode of conduct at once. The boy must have oc-



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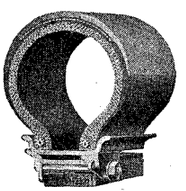

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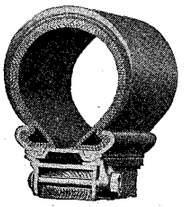

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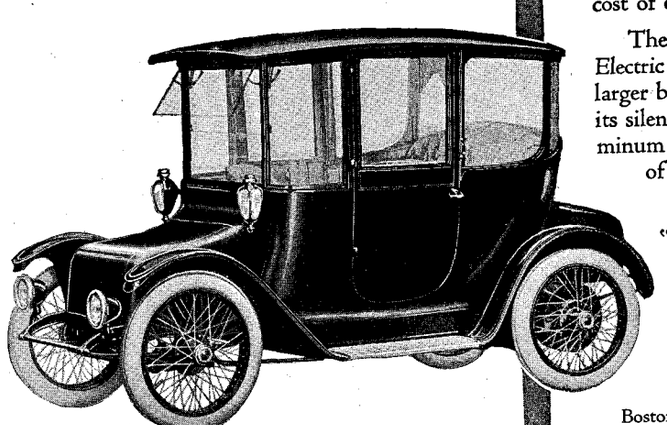

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cupation, pleasure. Substitute the wholesome work and exercise for the harmful sort and you may make some headway, but hold up to these boys the fact that their gangs are infamous, deride their leader, and you undermine their loyalty in the first place and produce suspicion in their minds.

The first move that the settlement must make is, naturally enough, to catch the attention of the gang boys and their leaders, and this they find the most difficult of all. These young citizens of the streets are fancy-free, and used to finding in the El Dorado of the street all the excitement and vivid interest that their hungry young natures demand. To compete with these attractions puts the settlement on its mettle. No dull tracts or sermons will suffice here. Somehow, the boy must be led to enter the settlement house, and, once there, his interest must be held. Good intentions and a feverish desire to benefit mankind are not sufficient qualifications for those who must do this work. The street urchin is not the only human being who will shy off from the person who intends (usually grimly and with comprest lips) to "do him good." The good must be done him a good deal more subtly, and—

Men expert in the work of boys are needed for this. They become acquainted with members of the gangs in the neighborhood. They are not permitted to hold out a special service to the boy in exchange for his acceptance of our hospitality, but as it becomes known there are certain things in progress in the settlement house in which every live boy is interested, the little fellows come in. There is no doubt that the average boy would rather engage in athletic sports than sit swinging his feet on a pier planning some escapade.

We have had much difficulty in solving the problem of the gang boy in the settlement house, and the result has been the forming of clubs with a president or leader. There are two or three of our best workers among the men of the present time who were once gang boys.

Not so very long ago we formed a new club. The boy placed at the head of it gave up in despair. He declared the members were bad and that he could do nothing with them. It was about to be disbanded, when a boy in it came to the front. He called on me and told me he had been their leader when they were a gang. He declared they were not bad, but were not understood. He asked me if he might try his hand at the matter by being elected president of the club. I said he could, and he was elected president. This same club, under his leadership, is one of the most orderly and best bodies we now have. It seems the club members were dissatisfied because their old leader was no longer at their head. They respected him and deferred to his opinion, and if that is not loyalty I would like to know what it is.

Once this loyalty is turned in the right direction, many subsidiary problems solve themselves. Often it is the boys themselves, taught a new self-respect and sense of responsibility, who can best solve them, as in the following example:

At one time, during the rage for "turkey-trotting," we had a very serious time in the East Side house. A deputation of the boys and girls asked for the closing of the dancing-room; others asked that it be kept open. I frankly told them that it was not my hall but theirs. Also that I had always hoped that the boys and girls of the East Side house would dance properly and conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen should, but that the matter was entirely in their hands, and they could settle it by voting on it. When the vote was taken, a majority asked for the closing of the hall, until the members of the house should decide to dance properly. Many of those who wished to keep it open voted for the closing. As a result, for several months there was no dancing. When it did begin again it was as well conducted as it should be.

One of the great principles we try to instill in the minds of these young men is respect for the girls. When a boy is a member of a street gang, he is thrown little in the society of nice girls, and seems to lose respect for them. The public dance-halls, places where girls and boys drink, are decidedly dangerous for them, and when the boys meet only such girls they do not respect them.

In this house, and in this work, the girls are a great factor, and the association of boys and girls is a thing that we promote. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should associate. Marriage is the right result. Respect for the girl is a thing that the boy must be taught. Our dances and entertainments bring them together in a healthy way, and as a result we have had many of our girls and boys marry. They now have their happy homes and families.

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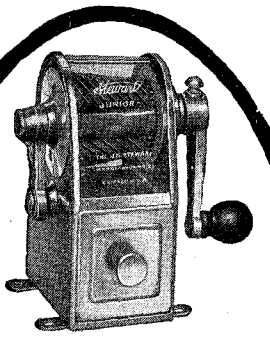

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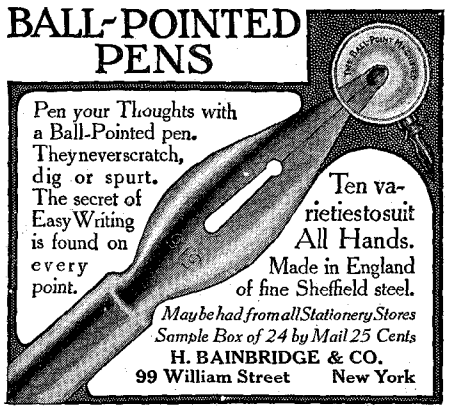

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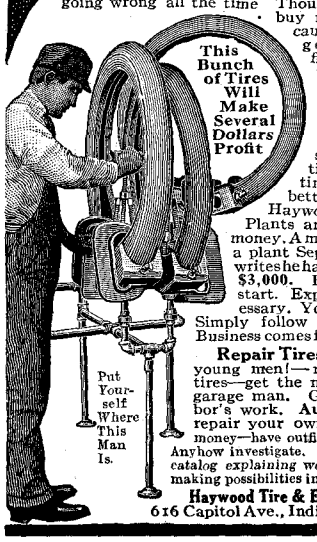

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hood days. Of this devotion the writer carries the history back as far as high-school days, of which he says:

The first time that Eddie Collins was projected on my baseball screen was several years ago when he was a member of the Washington Irving preparatory school team of Tarrytown, and he came to play a game against a nine in Yonkers. Pitching for the Collins outfit was a player with a Latin strain and poor control, so poor that he worked E. Trowbridge all up until the latter picked up a brick and chased him from the park in anger and took up the pitching himself. The Washington Irving team lost that game.

"We would have won if it hadn't been for that crazy dago," said Eddie afterward.

My next flash at Collins was in Columbia University, where he made the varsity team in his freshman year without any trouble, and he played through the two following seasons. At the end of the third he was elected captain of the team for his senior year, and it was at this point that his career really began.

Coaching the Columbia team at that time was Billy Lauder, the former Giant third baseman, and Lauder introduced Collins to a friend of his, Billy Lush, who conducted a club in an outlaw league in northern New York. Collins was eager to make a little spending-money during the summer months and, preferring baseball to a trip to Europe on a cattle-ship, acting as nurse-maid to a cow or any of those other summer pursuits often taken up by college men, he agreed to play in Plattsburg, N. Y., Later he went to Rockville, Conn., where Connie Mack first heard of him through the good offices of an old catcher who was under some obligation to Connie, as are most of the sharp-eyed old ball-players throughout the country.

It might be well to pause here long enough to correct a statement which has floated around through baseball circles for some time and which is utterly unfounded as far as facts go. The story is that Collins applied to both McGraw and Griffith for a job when he was at Columbia and was turned down by the two New York managers, Griffith being the leader of the Yankees in those days. McGraw himself has said:

"I never heard of Collins until he was with Philadelphia. It's a wonder Lauder didn't tip me off."

After Mack had received the wireless flash from the catcher he arranged for a conference with Collins at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, where the two met for the first time one Sunday morning, Connie making the trip from Philadelphia for the purpose. Mack has said since that he was not much impress by the slightly built and boyish-looking youth who confronted him and said his name was Collins. This first interview, as reported to me by Collins, was along these lines:

"How would you like to sign a contract with the Athletics?" asked Connie.

"I don't know," answered Collins. "I expect to go to law-school after I finish my college course, and I was only playing summer ball because I needed the money."

"Well," suggested Mack in his fatherly way, "my team is pretty well down in the race now, and we start on the final Western trip of the season within a few days. We haven't much chance to pull up this year. You might join us and see how you like it. Perhaps I won't like you and maybe you won't care for the game. But try it; I'll give you a chance to play. Nobody but you and I need know it."

Eddie was elated over this lucky chance, and did not delay in joining the team in Philadelphia. For fear of recognition, he remained on the bench in that city, but once on the road he blossomed forth as Eddie Sullivan, and took his place with the others. It was indeed a lucky chance, that Western trip of the Athletics at the end of the 1906 season. Scarcely one veteran appeared on the field; the youngsters had it all their way. It was the big try-out for them. We are told that "Sullivan," strangely enough, and altho he was tried in various positions infield and out, did not reveal at that time a great deal of talent. Still, there must have been some traces evident—enough, anyway, to induce Connie Mack to exact a promise from the boy that he would come back to the Athletics when his college course was ended the following spring. Through a chance photograph that fell into the hands of the authorities, Eddie's lapse into professional ball was discovered, and he was forced to give up his connection with the college team. But with his prospects after graduation to console him, he did not greatly grieve. Of Collins as one sees him now, after seven years of it, the writer remarks:

Off the field he is quiet and unassuming, losing all the aggressiveness that he shows in a game. After he had been with the Athletics for a few years he married Miss Mabel Doane, of Philadelphia, and now there is a young big-leaguer named Paul running around Collins's home in Lansdowne, Pa., which is a suburb of Philadelphia.

His one winter sport is hunting, and he spends several months during the off season each year in the woods with his cronies of the big leagues. Before John Coombs was laid up he would hunt with him on his farm in Maine. Bunny Plank, the venerable side-winder of the Athletics, who recently joined the Federals, is a constant companion of Collins on his winter expeditions. The ball-player has always had a literary turn and he devotes much time in the winter to writing articles for the newspapers, at which game he is no amateur, for he sells them.

"How do you like the idea of going to Chicago?" I asked Collins last week.

"I hate to leave Mack," he answered, "for I realize what Connie has done for me. But I know that Mr. Comiskey is a great boss. He is one of the best liked men in baseball."

"Do you expect to manage the club, as it is reported you will?"

"I just want to be a player in the line now. Perhaps some day I would like to have charge of a team, but not yet. Of course I have ambitions."

Collins is a model ball-player, for he gives a manager no trouble. He takes wonderful care of himself all the time. He does not smoke at all and has the same tastes as Billy Sunday when it comes to beverages.

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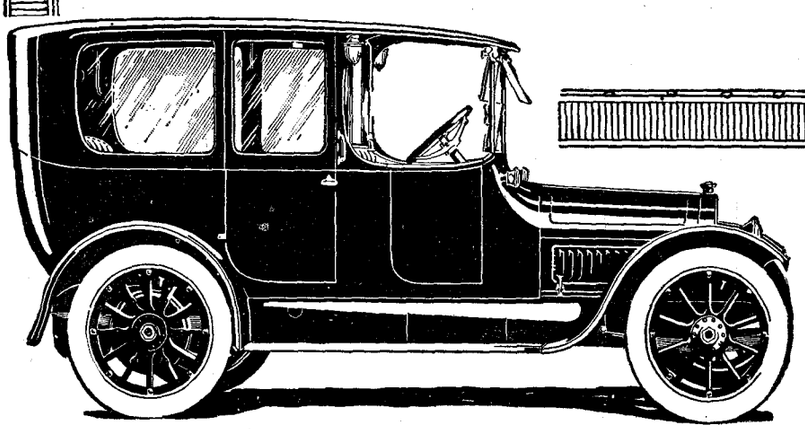

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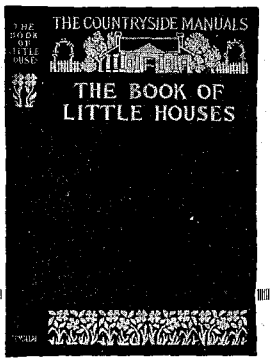

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EXISTING, AS AN ART

AS to what most truly constitutes the "Art of Living" there has been, and doubtless will continue to be, endless discussion among those who have fared well enough in the world to be able to turn their thoughts to higher than mere material things. Here, for example, is one man's answer, drawn from the pages of *The New Republic:*

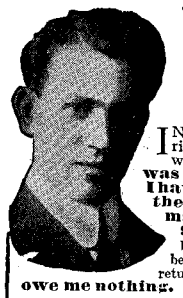
To collect a good deal of information, and to arrange it in my own way, and to judge it, and to be tranquil, and to have things simple rather than elaborate, and to sympathize with people and to discriminate between people, and to be kind to them when the opportunity comes, without hunting round for people to be kind to—that's about what I want.

Few will find fault with so sane and reasonable a theory as this. It might almost be taken as the typical and average notion of the true Art of Living among the enlightened. For that reason it is of interest to contrast it with the solution among the unenlightened of a problem slightly similar—The Art of Existing. Of the cultivation of this art one hears less than in the case of the other, but it is not any the less important for that reason. To fail to solve the problem of living means only *ennui* and discontent for the one who has failed; but to fail at the art of existing may entail a variety of things far more unpleasant. Some of these the New York State Factory Investigating Commission has unearthed in the course of a recent examination into the lives and histories of those who live on less than can strictly be said to support life. Part of a report submitted to the Commission reads as follows:

"How do they manage to do it? In what mysterious ways do girls stretch a less-than-a-living wage into a living one?" is the question which the public most often asks when it hears of girls living on $5, $6, and $7 per week. Miss C. W., a department-store clerk, answers quickly: "When I have to pay for a pair of shoes or something like that, I don't buy meat for weeks at a time." "You see yourself the only thing that is left me to economize on is food," says another department-store clerk. "I never eat any breakfast at all. By experience I found that was the easiest meal to do without."

These and similar answers are given by the budgets gathered from working girls all over New York State. While the number of girls interviewed is not large enough for statistical conclusions, it is large enough to illumine the wage data already collected. About three hundred girls and women, living in the large cities all over the State, were interviewed and the account of their expenditures carefully tabulated. The fact most strikingly brought out by this study is that on less than a living wage, one or another item—essential to every normal person's budget—is reduced to a minimum or dropt entirely.

A little girl of twenty, who is getting $6.50 a week in the millinery workroom of a large department store, laughingly



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said: "I buy my suits with my lunches. Usually, I have rolls and coffee for breakfast—that's ten cents; then a sandwich and a glass of milk—that's fifteen cents—for lunch; and then a real good twenty-five-cent treat for dinner. But, of course, when I have to pay for a suit or a hat or a pair of shoes it's different. Then I have one meal and perhaps two a day until the bill's paid."

Dependence on friends for occasional meals is regularly counted upon by a few girls who were frank enough to admit it. Quite often the "gentleman friend" is regularly counted on for help.

"Gee! but I feel sorry for the girls who haven't got a steady," said Miss H. A. "Why! if I had to buy all my meals I'd never get along." Her breakfasts and suppers she cooks in her small furnished room, her lunches she usually buys. When she knows that her friend is coming in the evening she eats only a sandwich and a cup of tea for supper and then lets his treat of an ice-cream soda or candy make up for the rest of her dinner. "Sunday dinner I always count on him for," she ingenuously admitted. "As it is now my food bill rarely runs above $2."

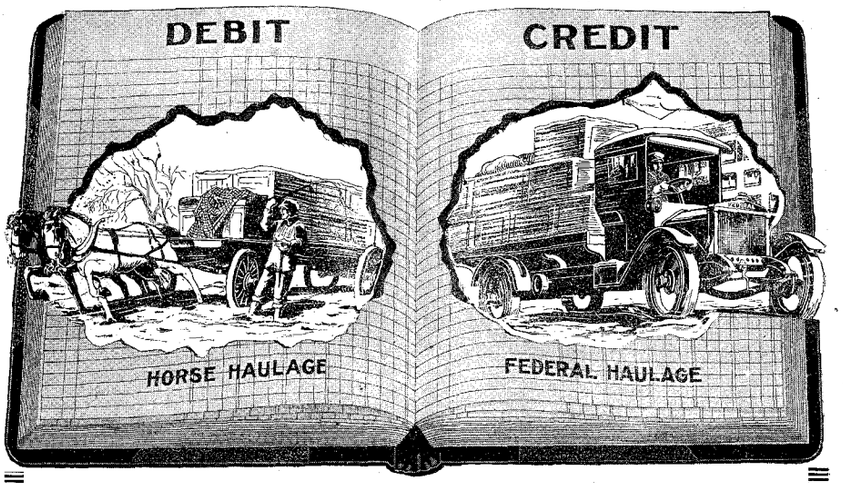
Such instances at least throw light upon the acceptance of the doubtful invitation and make it easier to understand the free-and-easy attitude toward men of many working girls.

"A young girl couldn't live where I do," said Mrs. N., a young widow living in the questionable section of Buffalo, "but I'm married, so I feel safe." She has been clerking since her husband's death, two and a half years ago, at $6 a week—renting a cheap little room in the lodging-house district of the city. It is not yet known as the real "red-light" district, but as Mrs. N. herself put it, "the lights are getting pinker every year."

Among the rest is the story of one "Miss T.," who failed finally to solve the problems of the art of existing and has had to pay the penalty of failure. For the best part of her life, however, through the period from twenty to thirty, in which to many women life seems most bounteous in its gifts, she staved off the decision fairly well, supplying a makeshift solution. This is her brief history:

Miss T. is a woman of about thirty-one who has spent most of her life as a clerk in a department store. For eight or nine years she worked in the children's department. She has a reputation as an exceptionally clever saleswoman. Often she would write the advertisements for her department, but after nine years of such services her wage was only $8. She had a widowed mother living in the country to whom she had to send one or two dollars every week. This left her only $6 or $7 for her own expenses. She lived in the lodging-house section of Buffalo in a small attic room with only a skylight window for light and air. For this she paid $2.50 a week. Her breakfasts and dinners she cooked herself. At night she would buy some cold ham and a can of tomatoes for her supper. These provisions she would make last for two or three days.

At noon she would buy a dish of beans for three cents and some bread for two cents. Hardly ever did she pay more than six cents or seven cents for her lunch.



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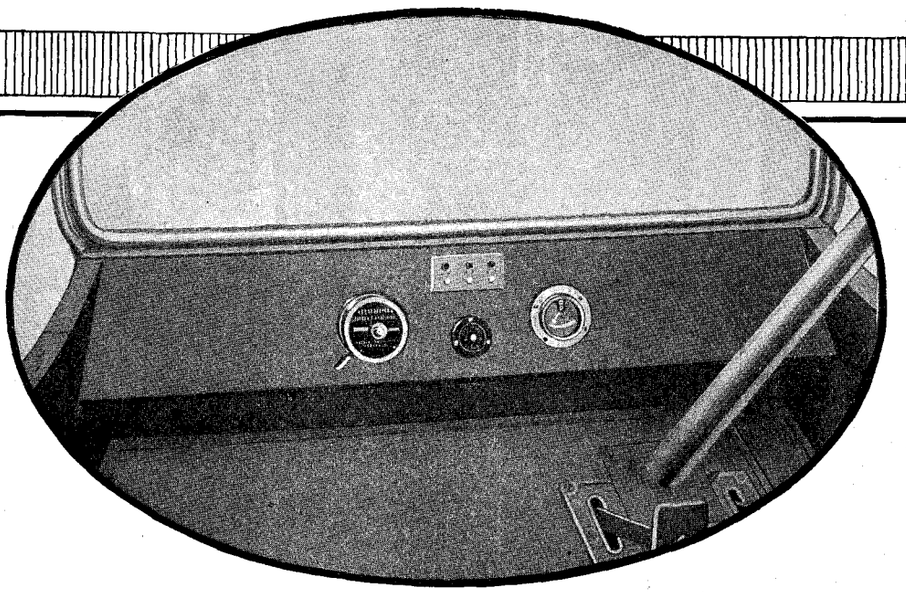

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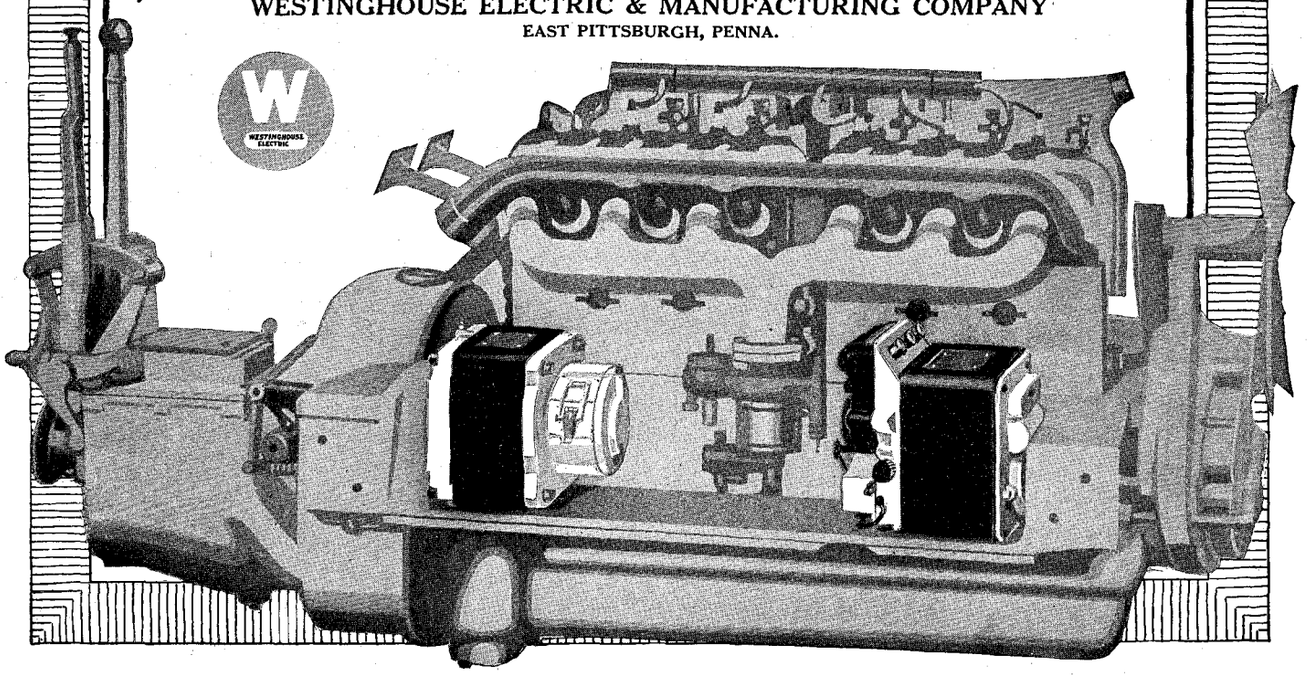

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Quite often she went without any breakfast, because she had no money in her pocketbook.

The only vacation Miss T. allowed herself was the one week given by the store with pay to each employee. She could not afford to go to the country and have a real rest, so would sit in her little attic room trying to rest there. Every day she would visit the store, "just to see if any one had taken her job away." The strain of worry, combined with work and the lack of rest, has finally told upon her health, for she has broken down, and is now almost a complete nervous wreck.

A BATTLE IN A DREAM

A FEW days ago a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* sent in the story of a young Belgian volunteer who had been through twenty days of the hardest kind of drill, ending in several hours of desperate fighting in muddy trenches on the Nieuport-Dixmude line of defense. When the engagement was quite over, they carried the young man to the field-hospital, without a single wound, but exhausted to the point of coma. His experiences, related when consciousness returned, and printed in American newspapers, have the strange quality of vivid unreality. Brief scenes are as clear as if etched by the simple language of the narrator, but scene follows scene shiftily, without sequence and frequently without reason. The story shows, on closer inspection, much of the familiar structure of a dream or nightmare. This aspect, remarks the New York *Times*, is assuredly the result of the physical condition of the young volunteer and the psychological effect of his fatigue upon his mental functions. According to the *Daily Mail* account, also published in *The Times*, the regiment to which the young man belonged had, like the "Light Brigade" suffered terribly from some one's blunder. Owing to some mistake at headquarters, possibly a clerical one, they had been asked to perform very nearly the impossible. The regiment, says the correspondent—

> Was fifteen days and nights in the Antwerp trenches in countless engagements. It withdrew at dawn, hoping then to rest. It marched forty-five kilometers with shouldered rifles. In the next five days it marched nearly 200 kilometers until it reached the Nieuport and Dixmude line. By an error of judgment it got two days of drill and inspection in place of resting, then took its place in the front line on the Yser to face the most desperate of the German efforts.

Small wonder if one's perceptive faculties became benumbed, after three weeks of this sort of thing! Already in the thoughts of many of the soldiers the real and unreal must have become confused in the twilight of their unutterable weariness. This the volunteer's story evinces:

> —— was evacuated by the Germans, and we were sent in at nightfall. As soon as they saw our lights they began shelling us. We lost terribly. A number of the men ran up the streets, but we got them together. I had about twenty and retired in order. We were 600 who went in, and must have left a third there.
>
> In the morning we moved down to reenforce a network of trenches on our bank of the Yser. There was a farm on our right, and some of our men were firing at it, but the door opened and three officers in Belgian uniform came out shouting to us to cease fire, so we sent a detachment to the farm, and they were swept away by machine-gun fire from the windows. No, I don't know what happened afterward about the farm. I lost sight of it.
>
> We got into the trenches. They lay longways behind a raised artificial bank on our side of the river. At the northern end of them were mazes of cross-trenches protecting them in case the Germans got across the bridge there and started to enfilade us. They were full of water. I was firing for six hours myself thigh-deep in muddy water.
>
> The Germans got across the bridge. We could not show head or hand over our bank. German machine guns shot us from crevices in their raised bank across the river only a few yards away. I was hours and hours dragging our wounded out of the cross trenches at the northern end of the bank southward and behind a mound till there was no more room for them there, and bringing up new men singly and two or three at a time from further down the trenches to take their places. We lost our officers, but I got the men to listen to me.
>
> Some Germans shelled us with a cross-fire. They got into the cross-trenches. They fired down our lines from the side. We had to run back. I was too tired and sleepy to drag my feet. I think I must have fallen asleep.
>
> We had an order to advance again. The French were behind us on either wing in support. I was too tired to get up. Some one kicked me. I looked up. They were three of my friends, volunteers like myself. We had all joined together. They apologized and ran forward. They are all wounded now, but we are all still alive, and I never have been hit once in thirty-four fights.
>
> I got up. So did a man lying on the field in front of me. He was shot through the head and fell back on me. I got up again. A shell burst beside me and I saw three men, who were running past, just disappear. I was lying on my face again, and could not lift my head, either through fear or sleep, I don't know which.
>
> I found myself running forward again. I called to men lying and running near and held my revolver at them. We were all charging with bayonets, back at the Germans shooting us from our own trenches under the raised bank. They did not wait for us. They looked like frightened gray beetles as they scrambled up away over our bank and down into the river. It was dusk, but we shot at them over the bank. The water seemed full of them. We crouched in a big trench in muddy water behind the bank. No, we did not sleep, but my head and eyes seemed to go to sleep from time to time.
>
> There were perhaps 200 left of our 600. I think there was one officer further along, but it was quite dark. Some of the men talked very low. Then I heard voices whispering and talking near us on the river-side of our bank. It was of earth, perhaps

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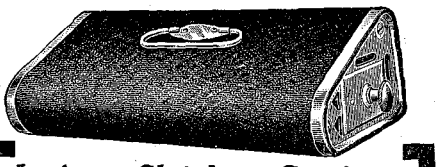

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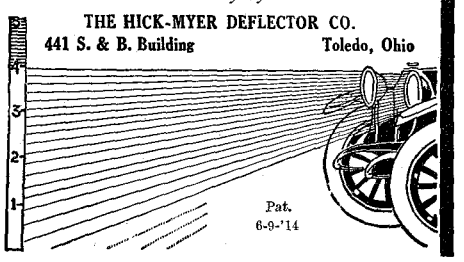
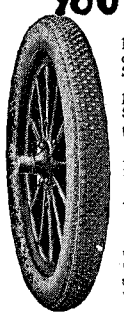


Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires.**

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office.
THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
351-A West Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. **1320 Acoma St., Denver, Col.**

Removes Tire in Ten Seconds From Split Demountable Rims

Used on Overland, Regal, Reo, King, Westcott, Jeffery, Dodge, Hudson Little Six, Hupmobile, Studebaker, Chalmers, Mitchell and all other cars using Kelsey and Stanweld No. 20, No. 21 and No. 22 Rims.

Use a Hick-Myer Rim Tool and your troubles are over.

Sells on sight. Will save 25% on tire cost.

Endorsed by the leading tire manufacturers.

Buy of your dealer, or sent prepaid upon receipt of ***$2.50.***

THE TOLEDO AUTO TOOL CO.
211 Summit Street **Toledo, Ohio**

five feet high and six feet thick. On the other side the slope fell steeply to the river.

I sent a hush along the line. We listened quite silent. I thought I heard German words, an order passed along on the other side. I crawled up on to the bank, not showing my head, you know. It was really about 300 Germans who had stayed there on our side under the bank, fearing to cross the river under our fire. So we stayed all through the night. We did not sleep nor did they.

There was just six feet of piled wet earth between us. We only whispered and could hear them muttering and the sound of their belts creaking and of water-bottles being opened.

There was a thick gray mist hanging low in the morning. I crawled on to the bank again, holding my revolver outstretched. A gray figure stood up in the mist below, close to me. He looked like a British soldier in khaki. He said: "It's all right, we are English," and I said, "But your accent isn't," and I shot him through with my revolver. Some of our men crept to the bank, but they shot them, and some of theirs climbed over, but we fired at their heads or arms as they showed only a few feet away, and they fell backward or on to us or lay hanging on the bank. Then we all waited.

As it grew lighter they did not dare move away, and none of us could get out alive over the bank to use the bayonet. A few men made holes in the looser earth, and so we fired at each other through the bank here and there. Our guns could not help us, and theirs could not shoot across, for we were all together, and yet we could not get at each other. Some of the men—theirs and ours—got over lower down, so there was firing now and then, and two men were killed near me, sliding down into the water in the trenches.

Somebody threw a cartridge-case across close to me. On a paper inside was scrawled one word, "Surrender!" We did not know if they wanted to surrender themselves or wanted us to surrender. They were more numerous, but we were better placed, so we went on scrapping and crawling 'round to get a shot at them.

Perhaps it was the French who got round at the ends. There was heavy firing. We heard quite close through the raised bank a few slipping down on the river edge and water splashing. Some of us pulled ourselves up on to the bank. I heard our men scrambling up on either side of me, but could not see them. I think I was too sleepy. I shouted to charge, and then must have fallen over on my head, rolling down the bank.

And so the waking nightmare ceased and deep sleep followed. Doubtless all that he tells is quite true—at least, as it appeared to him as he told it—and yet, as *The Times* points out, one might almost better say that he dreamed these things than that he lived them. It adds:

Nobody at all familiar with the newer works on psychology, especially those written by the followers, more or less thoroughgoing, of the great Freud, could have read the story of this young Belgian's experiences in the trenches along the Yser without noting the peculiarly dreamlike quality that characterized the narrative.

Now, dreams, in ancient times the object of attentive study and ingenious interpretation as of prophetic significance, have for several hundred years and until the other day been almost excluded from scientific notice. This was because only the densely ignorant or wildly superstitious could longer credit them with telling anything about the future. The possibility that they might be full of meaning as to the dreamer's past and present had not been realized. Recent investigation has disclosed, not the possibility, but the certainty, that from dreams much can be learned in regard to experiences and conditions, and the modern psychologist is an oneiromantist, just as were those long-bearded sages who in days remote stood on the steps of thrones and talked solemn nonsense for the encouragement or warning of equally solemn kings.

But the new readers of dreams do not talk nonsense. Instead, they draw sound deductions from the unveiling of the subconscious which dreams effect, and are able practically to demonstrate that no human being ever forgets anything, and least of all the things that he wants to forget.

The young Belgian, when he told his story, had been reduced, by weariness and hardship, by the prolonged threat of death, instant and violent, by the necessity for continued exertion after all ordinary physical and mental resources had been exhausted, to a state in which his response to impressions and stimuli was strangely like that of dreaming, and what he said, or rather the manner of his saying it, was replete with evidences of his condition. There was in it all the incoherence of dreams, the queer instantaneous shifting of scenes that marks them, and the usual absence of the sense of relative values. He accepted whatever came without horror, protest, or even surprize, and he has not a word of pity to utter either for himself or for the companions who fell around him.

This sort of memory of events the Columbia *State* characterizes as the record of a human phonograph—a history imprest indelibly upon a mind unconscious of any effort of perception. Only through such accounts, it is claimed, may we learn to picture for ourselves something of the reality of war as it is being fought on the other side of the world. There are an accuracy and vividness about these phonographic accounts that the greatest correspondent can not duplicate. We read:

Where a stronger man speaks of the bloodiest battle almost in monosyllables, these whose minds have been crusht by war yield to suggestion to the making of a wonderful mosaic of narrative. Whipt with horror till they are faint with it, they sketch experiences as they were seared upon their brains. Almost like a phonograph, they give up the records of their impressions in words that put to shame the most ambitious efforts at description of trained writers. Without connection, in a disjointed series of separate mental pictures, they are able to put the reality of war into speech. Beaten into the dream state, they make the true record, the record that is untinged with pity, that is free from terror, that is unspoiled by effort at exaggeration or impulse to egotism. . . . . .

It is yet too early, of course, to begin to look for anything of real literary value from the dizzying vortex of the great conflict; but when the great story shall be

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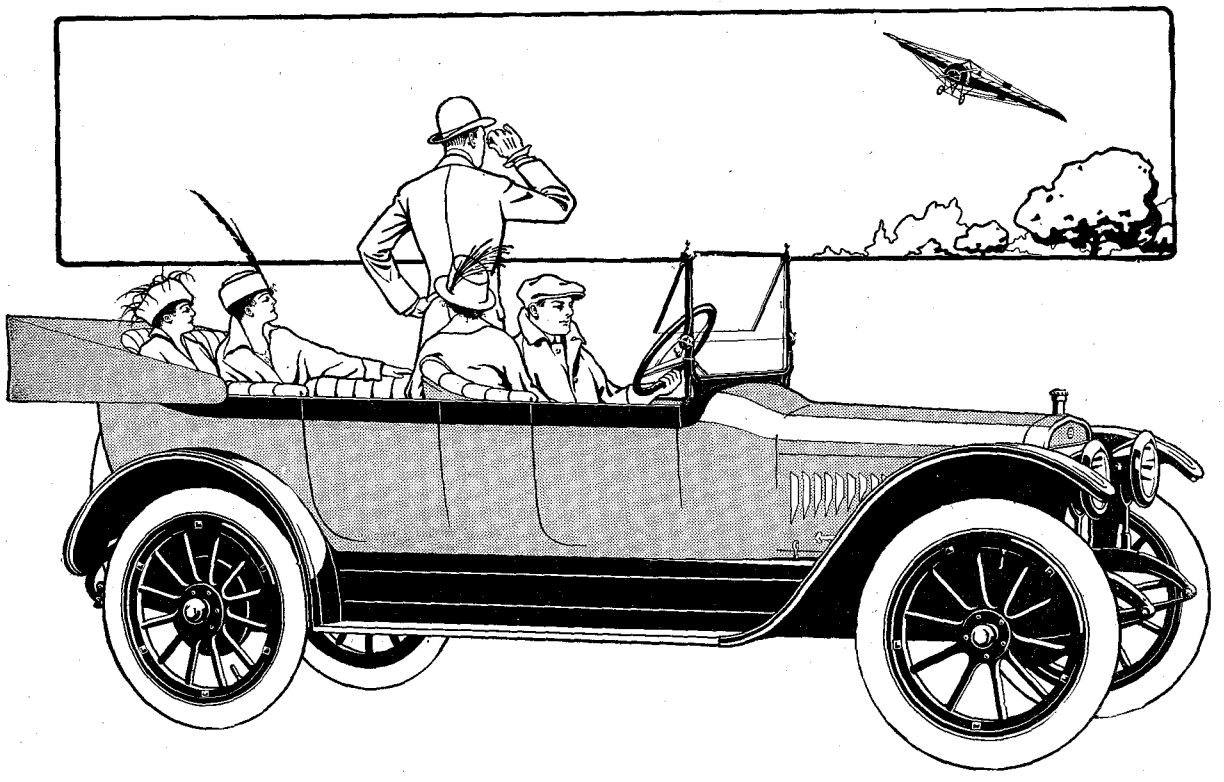
A TOTALLY NEW WINTON SIX



AT A NEW PRICE—$2285

Excelling quality—never before produced except in the biggest and most costly cars—is now, *for the first time,* obtainable in a car "not quite so big"—and at a price hitherto impossible:—the New-Size Winton Six, at $2285.

This car gives you everything that makes an automobile high-grade, good to look at, delightful to use, and creditable to own—even to that final note of quality, your own personally selected color scheme.

Here are Some of its Major Features:

Motor—Famous Winton Six-Cylinder L-head motor. Bore, 3⅝ inches. Stroke, 5¼ inches. Unit power plant, completely housed.

Wheel Base—128 inches, eight inches shorter than the Model 21 Winton Six.

Electric Features—Bijur starting and lighting. Bosch ignition.

Clutch—Five-pair dry-plate.

Transmission—Selective sliding gears: four speeds ahead and one reverse. Direct on third.

Steering—Left drive, with center control.

Springs—Chrome vanadium. Semi-elliptical front. Three-quarter elliptical rear. Rear springs underslung. Dann oil-cushionized inserts in all springs.

Wheels—Wood or wire at purchaser's option.

Tires and Rims—36 x 4½ inch tires on all wheels. Non-skid rear tires. Firestone demountable rims.

Equipment—One-man top, silk mohair. Jiffy curtains. Power-driven tire pump. Plate-glass wind shield; both sections adjustable; upper for rain vision, lower for ventilation. Warner speedometer. Clock. Klaxon horn.

Body—The American Beauty type, a creation that makes this a genuine *pleasure* car. Especially graceful in design, and the last word in comfort. Divided front seats without extra charge, if you desire them. Spacious doors on concealed hinges. Finest of coach leather. Information upon request about roadster, coupe, limousine, and other bodies.

Colors—To avoid the monotony of cars that lack distinction and individuality, we permit the widest range of color schemes on this car. Each buyer may have his car finished to suit his individual taste. Metal parts trimmed in nickel.

Service—Buyers of this car will be entitled to the same thoro gratuitous service that is extended to buyers of the Model 21 Winton Six. That means continuous satisfaction.

Price—This car, which we term the Model 21A, sells at $2285, f.o.b. Cleveland.

Our catalog tells the facts fully and briefly

The Winton Motor Car Co., 77 Berea Road, Cleveland, O.

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The Motor-Truck at the Battle Front Has Met Its Supreme Test

When the European conflict has ended, when the methods of the contending armies are viewed in correct perspective, when history is written with just balance, one fact will remain certain: Army transport has been revolutionized by the motor-vehicle.

ALREADY so many new and remarkable feats have been accomplished by self-propelled vehicles in the movement of men, supplies, and guns that an entire reorganization of military transportation will date from the European Armageddon. The motor-vehicle has become a supreme necessity.

This war has put the motor-truck to its severest test. Under the most adverse conditions of operation it has made good in rushing entire corps to the front, assisting in successful retreats, bringing back the wounded, carrying all forms of transport, providing armored engines of attack, besides many other items of service.

Each of the contending armies is placing great reliance upon the motor-truck.

In the German Army the motor-truck has accomplished wonderful results. A field representative of *Motor Age* thus sums up some of the achievements of the German trucks:

"The German advance through Belgium on to the northeast provinces of France was one of the quickest movements ever executed in military history, being of tremendous extent in line and face to face all the while with an active and sheltered enemy. What was the principal agent in the German advance? What enabled that huge arm pivoted in Luxemburg to sweep with massive vigor against northeast France and crash toward Paris? What kept the regiment of that arm united? The motor-vehicle."

Photographs of German Army operations show many caterpillar tractors handling big guns, ammunition, supplies, and the like. It is estimated that the German Army is equipped with 75,000 motor-vehicles.

How a fleet of American cars, converted into light trucks by the installation of military bodies, saved the Belgian Army from destruction in its evacuation of Antwerp is described by a field correspondent of *The Automobile:*

"These cars practically made possible the successful withdrawal of the Belgian troops from beleaguered Antwerp when it was believed that the entire army would be taken upon the fall of the city. They were used continuously during the retreat from the city, making trip after trip with loads of men, provisions, and ammunition between the city and first line of the allied troops."

King Albert's army has lost most of its horses, and its mainstay now is the motor-vehicle.

The British forces have found the automobile and the motor-truck indispensable. All of the London busses are doing yeoman work at the battle-front. A visitor reports seeing more than a mile of motor-lorries near the headquarters of Sir John French. The British planned to use trucks for transport from railhead to points two miles behind the lines, then to reload upon horse-drawn equipment. They have abandoned these plans. The trucks move right up to the firing-lines. The results are described by military authorities as amazing. Two hundred motor-buses and "observations" with 1,000 touring-cars made it possible at one time to move 8,000 men at twenty-five miles per hour. England's shortage of horses has caused the motor-trucks to be of vital importance.

General Joffre quickly saw the value of the truck. Food for 750,000 men is carried daily by 250 Paris busses. Each bus carries daily 4,000 pounds of fresh meat. Paris postal-vans carry mails and parcel-post packages to and from the long lines. In France motor-trucks have done better transportation work than the railways. G. B. Warner, purchasing agent for the French and British Governments, in an interview in the New York *Times* the other day said:

"The first time an extraordinary use was made of the service was when General Gallieni made his famous sorties from Paris with the garrison and fell upon Von Kluck all unexpectedly to that commander and at the same time to General Joffre himself.

"Gallieni had 4,000 taxicabs and small automobiles at his disposal. It was just before the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck had got as far as Chantilly. Gallieni had 70,000 men in Paris that he thought could do effective work at the front. Acting upon his own responsibility entirely—you know he was responsible for the defense of Paris—he loaded his men into the taxicabs and automobiles, and within six hours he had transported the whole of the 70,000 to Meaux, a distance of about thirty-five miles. It was this unexpected reenforcement of the French Army that drove Von Kluck still farther to the northeast.

"On several occasions since then the automobile transport service has been used in the moving of large bodies of troops all along the line. One of the biggest feats was the transfer of the entire British Army stationed at Braisne, between Soissons and Reims—more than 200,000 of them—to Saint-Omer, a distance of about 170 miles, which was accomplished within three days."

Statistics relative to the use of motor-trucks in the Russian Army are inaccurate, but it is known that the forces of the Czar are well equipped with self-propelled vehicles and that the present number is being rapidly augmented.

In the western field of operations the armored truck, "a moving fortress of impregnable steel traveling at a speed that man or horse cannot equal," is an important factor.

It is estimated that in the five leading armies there are to-day 250,000 motor-vehicles, of which about 100,000 are trucks. But the differentiation between trucks and cars is difficult to make because thousands of passenger-cars are fitted with military bodies, and those with ordinary touring tonneaus are doing the work of trucks.

The great battle-fields have been strewn with dead horses. As this great wastage goes on the truck will become more and more indispensable. The scarcity of horses is rapidly increasing prices.

"In the commercial field," says an expert writer, "where horses were formerly used, they will be followed by trucks. The close of the war will be the truck-maker's opportunity."

Day and night the motor-truck is meeting the transportation needs of five great armies. A writer who visited the western battle-lines says:

"I have seen trucks speckled all over by shrapnel without having their running qualities in the least affected. Compared with a horse, the modern motor is a very small target, and unless a bullet strikes the cylinders or goes through the radiator the vehicle is not likely to be incapacitated.

"The advantages of mechanical over animal traction in the commissariat department are amplified in the artillery service. The future points to guns without horses, for a four-wheel drive tractor can do all, if not more, than a team of horses; it is not so vulnerable and it can be more rapidly replaced. It has been conclusively proved that horses are not necessary, indeed that they are prejudicial to the best work of an army service corps in the field."

In times of peace, in commercial transportation, the truck has proved its efficiency. In the supreme test of endurance in the world's greatest war the truck has received its supreme test and emerged with unqualified success.

It should be a source of pride that American trucks have made such splendid records in the various armies. In a recent competitive trial conducted by the British Government, twenty-eight trucks of three tons capacity and over participated.

"Of these," says the New York *Times*, "eight were of American build. The run was a very difficult one, including steep grades, wet and dry roads, and broken roads, and each contestant was handed a carefully weighed out quantity of gasoline and oil before starting.

"Every one of the American trucks finished in good condition, having fulfilled all requirements of the conditions laid down by the War Department officials. Many of the foreign-built trucks were never heard of after they started out."

It did not require a great war to prove the motor-truck's efficiency. The war has shown this efficiency, however, in spectacular fashion.

If in your business you could use a motor-truck and desire information, send us a detailed statement of your transportation, and we shall be glad to put you in touch with traffic experts qualified to give you reliable data.

Motor-Truck Department,

The Literary Digest

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How Many Hides Has a Cow?

Sole leather is not adapted to soft, tufted upholstery of automobiles and furniture.

Hides must be split into thin sheets to produce upholstery leather.

What happens to the lower, fleshy, grainless portion? It is split in two and each sheet is coated, embossed, and sold as "genuine leather." What you have believed was leather is, on practically all low and medium priced autos, furniture and buggies, nothing but "coated splits." That is why so much "leather" upholstering cracks, rots and peels so quickly.

DU PONT FABRIKOID
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR QUALITY
For Automobiles
CRAFTSMAN QUALITY
For Furniture

Is Guaranteed Superior to Coated Splits

It is intended for upholstery receiving hard usage. It averages twice the tensile strength of coated splits, is waterproof, and perfectly parallels the appearance and "feel" of the best quality of grain leather.

For two years several leading makers of automobiles have been upholstering their cars with it, and are entirely satisfied. Many other makers await public knowledge and consent to discard coated splits for superior Fabrikoid.

Get acquainted. Small Sample Free. Large Sample (18x25 inches) **50c**

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.
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CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID on Sale by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; McCreery & Co., Pittsburg; J. & H. Phillips, Pittsburg; John Shillito Co., Cincinnati; Stix-Baer-Fuller Co., St. Louis; Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., 621 Broadway, New York.

written by the genius with the power of selection, he will look no doubt by his basic facts to the tales told by these broken men from the trenches, speaking from the daze and haze of suffering, yet bringing out on the waxwork of their brains the fine tracery of the crushing blows, the inhuman bellowings of modern battle.

THE FIRST TOMMY ATKINS

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, we are told, recently wrote to that paper in great indignation over the prevalence of the title "Tommy Atkins." To him it held the value of an undignified sobriquet, and he objected to its use as the characterization of men who were dying for their country. The respect of this patriot for the British private was laudable, but he was sadly mistaken as to the quality of the private's *nom de guerre*. There are several stories accounting for the origin of the name, but all of them agree on the one point, that the original Tommy was all that England could expect of any of her subjects. A Richmond *News Leader* editor thumbs the pages of Brewer's "Handbook of Literary Curiosities" and other authorities and informs us that

According to these, the term arose from the little pocket ledgers at one time served out to all British soldiers, in which were to be entered the name, the age, the date of enlistment, the length of service, the wounds and the medals, and so on, of each individual. The War-Office sent with each of these little books a form for filling it in, and the hypothetical name selected, instead of John Doe and Richard Roe, as with lawyers, was "Tommy Atkins." The books immediately came to be so called, and it did not require long to transfer the name from the book to the soldier.

But why was "Tommy Atkins" selected?

Another correspondent of *The Times*, in taking issue with the uniformed protestant, explains that behind the little book and selection is a story of fine heroism and devotion to soldierly duty. He says:

"Many will remember why our soldiers received this name in the first instance. How, in 1857, when the rebellion broke out in Lucknow, all the Europeans fled to the residency. On their way they came upon a private of the Thirty-second Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's light infantry) on sentry at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he would not do so and was killed. His name happened to be Thomas Atkins, and so, throughout the mutiny campaign, when a daring deed was done the doer was said to be 'a regular Tommy Atkins.'"

This background to the usage relieves it of any flippancy, offensiveness, or reason for inspiring resentment, and makes "Tommy Atkins" a designation to be proud of.

A Slander.—Satan was furious.

"I'm going to sue General Sherman for libel," he thundered. "Hell may be hell, but it isn't modern war by any means."

Thus we see that there is a limit even to epigrams.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE KLIP BINDER

for use in the Office, the Study, the Library. You can bind your own pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, newspapers, etc., both easily and cheaply. Sample box sent postpaid, consisting of two KLIPS of each of 7 SIZES with one pair of Keys for 75c.

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Look at these bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories. Every machine is guaranteed for one year.

Remingtons	$20 to $55	Smiths	$18 to $40
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L. C. Smiths	$30 to $50	Olivers	$20 to $35

We have others. Send for catalog describing them, and address of nearest branch office.

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$1,500,000
First Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds
of the
NORTHWESTERN IRON COMPANY
Mayville, Wisconsin

Dated October 1, 1914. Coupon bonds of $1,000, $500 and $100. Maturing in Series from October 1, 1915, to October 1, 1934. Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, Trustee.

These bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on all the property of the Company, including its iron ore mine, two modern blast furnaces, by-product coke plant, etc., at Mayville, Wisconsin, together with 1,243 acres of valuable land containing over 10,000,000 tons of iron ore. We strongly recommend these bonds on account of these facts:

First: The Company has had sixty years successful operation.

Second: The value of the security is over four times the entire loan.

Third: The iron ore deposits alone would bring an amount in excess of the bonded debt.

Fourth: The mortgage provides for a sinking fund of 25c per ton on all iron ore mined.

Fifth: The strategic location of the property, coupled with cheap ore, enables the Company to practically defy competition.

Sixth: The stockholders have $3,000,000 in cash invested behind the bonds.

Seventh: The ownership is in unusually strong and experienced hands.

We offer these bonds subject to prior sale at par and accrued interest to net 6%.

Circular No. 868 R contains full information and photograph of this valuable property.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AMERICAN STOCKS HELD IN EUROPE

WITH the opening on December 15 of the New York Stock Exchange for sales of all kinds of listed securities (stocks as well as bonds), much interest was felt in the degree to which European holders of our securities would send them here for sale. Fear that a considerable volume of securities might be sent over was a potent influence in delaying the opening of the Exchange. During the first few days after the opening, there was undoubtedly a considerable selling from Europe. Some observers thought this accounted for the slump in prices that occurred on the third day, but others maintained that the slump was a natural reaction from the strong upward swing that occurred at the start. What the future might develop, no one attempted to foretell, altho a feeling of confidence existed that European sales would not in any case be sufficient to demoralize the market. The stocks from which most was feared are Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel. The holdings in Europe of other well-known railway stocks are given as follows by *The Wall Street Journal:*

	Stock Outstdg.	*Stock Held in Europe*	*P. C.*
Pennsylvania	$449,265,700	$74,490,442	14.90
Southern Railway	180,000,000	62,852,400	34.90
Great Northern	230,099,450	38,127,500	16.57
Kansas City Southern	51,000,000	22,205,500	43.50
New York Central	225,581,000	21,212,900	9.40
St. Paul	233,130,300	17,185,400	7.30
Rock Island Co.	140,835,600	59,987,700	42.59
Atchison	309,985,300	58,910,000	19.00

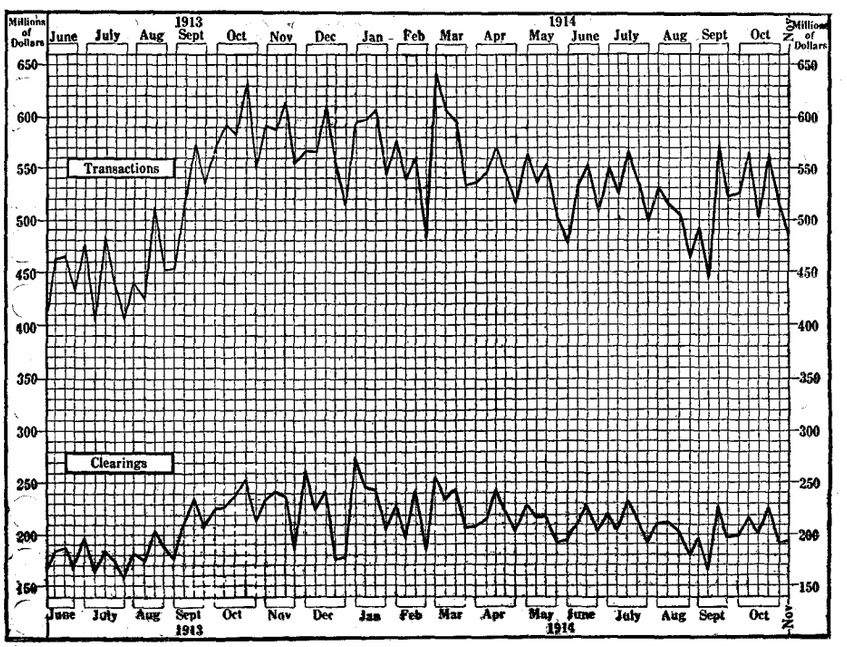
BANK TRANSACTIONS VERSUS BANK CLEARINGS

A new measure of trade volume—something better than bank clearings—is presented by the New York *Times Annalist* in an article which sets forth the superior value of total bank transactions. Only about 40 per cent. of the actual business of a bank is represented in clearings. *The Annalist* has compiled a chart in which on one line are shown fluctuations in clearings, and on another those in the total transactions of banks. Elsewhere on this page will be found a reproduction of this chart. By the term "total bank transactions" is meant all debits against deposits in each institution represented in the clearing-house. Much more comprehensive than clearings are those total transactions, and hence more valuable as a gage of business. They are more sensitive to business changes, since they include returns that are lacking in clearings but which are highly important, such as the money drawn by employers in cash in order to meet pay-rolls. As an example of the failure of clearing-house returns to reflect actual conditions, the writer says that at the time of the great Cincinnati flood clearings showed comparatively few changes, while total transactions "sharply reflected the pay-roll money drawn from banks and the general business depression that ensued."

FARM MORTGAGES AND REAL-ESTATE BONDS

James J. Hill's familiar remark after the war began, that "the largest single industry in the United States is tilling the soil, and this will suffer least of all," has led James Merriam in *Moody's Magazine* to point out in some detail the reasons why investors should be attracted to farm mortgages, since they represent "the most prosperous business done in the United States." He asserts that there has never been a time when the truth of Mr. Hill's statement stood out more than at present when the farm mortgage is "the very heart and center of the market for the less active securities." Conservative investors in increasing numbers are turning to farm mortgages, since they give "the highest interest consistent with safety in periods of financial uncertainty." Following are interesting points in Mr. Merriam's paper:

"Preliminary estimates of production of the principal crops in 1914 made by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington com-



BANK TRANSACTIONS AND BANK CLEARINGS COMPARED

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pare thus with the figures for the two previous years:

	1914	1913	1912
Corn	2,705,692,000	2,446,988,000	3,12,4746,000
Wheat	891,950,000	763,380,000	730,267,000
Oats	1,139,741,000	1,121,768,000	1,418,337,000
Barley	196,563,000	178,189,000	223,884,000
Rye	42,664,000	41,381,000	35,664,000
Buckwheat	17,025,000	13,883,000	19,249,000
Potatoes	406,288,000	331,525,000	420,647,000
Hay (tons)	63,604,000	64,116,000	72,691,000
Tobacco	982,715,000	953,734,000	962,885,000
Flaxseed	15,973,000	17,853,000	28,073,000

"Consider along with these figures the following statistics of farm prices as of November 1, and you get a pretty accurate indication of the extent to which the farmer has actually been helped by the war, or, as Mr. Hill says, 'not hurt': Wheat, 96.2 cents per bushel, compared with 77 cents last year. Oats, 42.5 cents, compared with 37.9 cents last year. Barley, 51.3 cents, compared with 54.7 cents last year. Rye, 80.6 cents, compared with 63.3 cents last year. Buckwheat, 78.1 cents, compared with 75.5 cents last year.

"Or you may have the personal testimony of the farmer himself, as in the following quoted recently by a correspondent whose business it is to keep tabs on conditions in the Middle West:

"'The stock on my farm,' said one in reply to a question as to how he could afford to have a motor-car and send his children to college, 'has increased in value over a thousand dollars in the past four months. My wheat has increased in value two thousand dollars—and I have done nothing except to wait. It is the kind of 'watchful waiting' I like, and if the war keeps on, as it seems that it will, I will be in better condition next spring than I have been in ten years.'

"Prosperity does not lessen the farmer's legitimate borrowing-demand. He is continually in need of additional land, and he is continually under the expense of adopting new and businesslike methods of agriculture. For the satisfaction of this demand he has heretofore been dependent largely upon the insurance companies as buyers of his mortgages—to what extent one may gather roughly from figures published not long since, showing loans of such institutions in Missouri, nearly $54,000,000; Kansas, nearly $54,000,000; in Iowa, about $100,000,000; in Nebraska, $50,000,000, and in Oklahoma, $32,000,000.

"But he is finding the supply of new capital from these sources materially curtailed at the present time, due to the fact that the various companies are looking forward to possible large policy payments to result from their European business, as well as the fact that the depression in business generally has confronted them with largely increased demands for policy loans. From several sections of the country come reports that most of the companies loaning there have notified their agents not to renew maturing loans on farms, provided they are able to place them elsewhere. The significance of this situation is that it spells opportunity for the private investor to obtain with more than the customary facility the particular grade of farm loans, with which the most scientific investors in the world have had such extraordinary experience for more than a generation."

That the business of selling real-estate bonds is "more highly developed in Chicago than in almost any other city" was recently asserted by *The Tribune* of that city. While individual mortgages are sold to investors in all parts of the world, the plan of issuing a large number of bonds in denominations of from $100 to $1,000, the same being secured by mortgages on real estate, is carried out only in large business centers, "and in this field Chicago excels." The writer says in detail:

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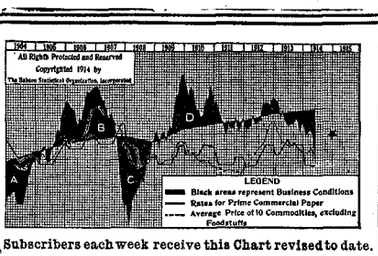
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strong selling organizations, and have gradually attracted a clientele of investors who put all their surplus earnings into these securities. Three months ago, when the selling of corporation bonds and stocks practically ceased for a time, the business of selling Chicago real-estate bonds went on, somewhat diminished in volume, but still active.

"Within the last few weeks numerous new issues of real-estate bonds have been put on sale and have been steadily absorbed by a class of investors who are indifferent whether the stock exchanges are open or closed. These new issues are chiefly apartment-house building bonds, maturing serially and drawing 6 per cent. interest.

The houses selling these bonds perform all the detail work that the investor in ordinary mortgages must perform for himself. They have the title to the ground insured, they examine the architect's plans and estimates, and, finally, they inspect the contract, to see that the contractor's bond for faithful performance of his work is good. As the work of building progresses they advance sums of money to the contractor, first being assured both by inspection of the building and by affidavits of the contractor that the money has been earned. When the building is done and the apartments are rented, they collect the interest from the owner, pay the bond coupons, and see that insurance is kept up and that taxes are paid.

"In buying such bonds, the investor relies absolutely on the bond house for detail work. The questions on which he shall pass judgment are whether the property is worth approximately the valuation given it, whether the apartments will rent for approximately the estimated rentals, and whether there is anything unfavorable in the location that may tend to drive away tenants after a time. The bond house probably is better qualified to pass on these questions than the investor, but its viewpoint is that of a seller and the investor's view-point is that of a buyer, and opinions vary with the view-point.

"The first question is, will the apartments rent readily and stay rented till the last bond is paid? Many investors have lived in a dozen different apartment buildings and should be fairly expert judges of rental values. Others should view the properties in which they are investing and become expert judges.

"The question of the fair value of the property is equally important. Generally, bonds are issued to the amount of one-half the cost of the land plus one-half the contract price of the building. Sometimes the loan is 60 per cent. of the valuation. Naturally, the smaller the loan the more certain it is to be paid. Another important point is the duration of the loan. Enough bonds should mature each year so that in six years 30 or 40 per cent. of them will be retired. The balance should become due in seven or, at the longest, eight years."

NO NEW STOCK THIS YEAR FOR STEEL EMPLOYEES

It was announced on December 15 that the United States Steel Corporation next year would suspend its profit-sharing plan. The reason given was "the unsettled financial and industrial conditions." This plan was instituted by the steel corporation in 1903, and since it became operative it has never until now been suspended. More than 50,000 employees have acquired an interest in the corporation's business. They make up about 40 per cent. of the total number of stockholders. Last year subscriptions were received from 46,498 employees, their takings making an aggregate of 42,926 shares of preferred and 47,680 shares of common. The subscription price for employees was $105 a share

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for preferred and $57 for common. An annual allowance, as special compensation or bonus to subscribers who retained their holdings, was made of five dollars for preferred and $3.50 for common. Probably no large corporation in the country has suffered more from the war than United States Steel. The common stock dividend was reduced recently from 4 per cent. to 2.

NORTHERN WINTER RESORTS

Among winter tourists are some who are said to hold in scorn the idea of white flannels in February, of *dolce far niente* in a porch-chair with a round moon coming up through the branches of the palms. For them, flannels in July. They want their winter to be winter—the smoke of hearth-fires ascending straight into the lifeless air, while the thermometer flirts with the zero-point and the clean, dry snow blankets fences and other inanimate things from sight. For them the summer months are for tennis. In the winter they want open-air skating upon the ice, tobogganing, ice-boating, red apples, red cheeks, all the health and warmth that come from exercise and plenty of it. This is a growing taste in America. The number of winter travelers who seek this sort of thing is increasing. There are comfortable hotels in northern New Hampshire and in Maine that seek this sort of patronage and guarantee the "real old-fashioned winters." There is an excellent modern house on Lake George that does the same sort of thing.

But, lest he should too much dread the "January thaw" and the "February warm spell," he can make assurance doubly sure by going North until he has crossed the international line and is well within Canada. The Dominion in January and February is a perpetual joy to those who clamor for old-fashioned winters. Montreal mid-winter life is a delight, with street-traffic almost entirely on runners and the sleighs different from anything ever seen "in the States," and evidently closely patterned upon the Russian droshky. Yet those who seek winter travel in the North purely for the creature joy of it are more apt to press on to Quebec, where the Château Frontenac, one of the most wonderfully located hotels in all the world, repeats its mid-summer gaiety and popularity, with the thermometer well toward zero and the snow banking in huge drifts against the winter.

There is another Château in Canada these days—and it is quite as effective and beautiful as the earlier comer. It is known as the Château Laurier, and it crowns a wooded bluff of great beauty in the very heart of the modern city of Ottawa. The capital of the Dominion prides itself upon the gaiety and brilliancy of its social existence. And that gaiety and brilliancy find fullest expression in the corridors and restaurants of the Château during the winter months when Parliament is in session, and seemingly all Canada coming to its halls.

You can not scoff at winter in the Dominion. There is more than one American, however, who refuses to tarry at such highly civilized points as Montreal, or Ottawa, or Quebec, but insists upon boarding the Imperial Limited and seeking the Canadian Rockies in the full glory of their mid-winter grandeur. That train, like all of the well-known limiteds on the transcontinental routes south of the international boundary, runs throughout the entire year.

Increase Your Knowledge of Investments

Through their lack of knowledge of the qualities that constitute a good investment and *their misfortune in selecting an unreliable dealer,* many investors do not get the most satisfactory results from their investments.

The Pamphlets mentioned below contain investment information which the investor will find of considerable value.

How to Select a Good Bond:
For the inexperienced investor who wishes a knowledge of a good bond's essential features.

The Most Satisfactory Bonds:
For the investor wishing to compare the investment market's relative values over a period of years.

Buying Bonds Systematically:
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"There's a laddie awa' there in the gallery a-kissin' a lassie," he said. "When he's done ah'll begin."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Inconsistent.—"Then you don't think I practise what I preach, eh?" queried the minister, in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Baby's Bank; or, Saving Up for Christmas.

EPISODE I—"See, baby," said mama, "see the pretty bank I've got you. We'll put it right here on the table, and every day papa and I will put some money in it so that when Christmas-time comes baby will be able to buy some nice presents for Santa Claus to give to people. Won't that be nice?"

EPISODE II—"Gee-whiz!" said papa. "I haven't got anything smaller than a ten-dollar bill, and I can't change that on the cars. Got any money?"

"I don't think I've got a speck of change, William!" said mama. "Here! Take this quarter out of baby's bank."

EPISODE III—"Give me some change, quick, William!" cried mama. "The vegetable man is here, and I want to buy a few things for dinner."

"I'm busted," replied papa. "Take it out of baby's bank."

EPISODE IV—"Say, mama," said ten-year-old Tommy, "can I have five cents to go to the moving-picture show this afternoon? You promised I could, you know."

"So I did, Tommy," said mama, with a smile. "Here's a nickel from baby's bank. I don't know what I've done with my pocketbook."

EPISODES V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, AND SO ON—The same as the foregoing, with slight immaterial variations.

FINAL EPISODE—"Well, baby," said Uncle Charley, "are you going to write a nice long letter to Santa Claus this Christmas?"

"No, I am not," replied baby, with a stern, significant glance at all the members of the family. "I shall write instead, I think, to the State Board of Bank Examiners."—*Puck.*

Pointed.—TRIXIE (a bit late in arriving)—"Well, girls, who are you knocking now?"

BELLE—"We were all here but you, dear!"—*Puck.*

Simple.—PROFESSOR (in history)—"How was Alexander III. of Russia killed?"

FRESHMAN—"By a bomb."

PROFESSOR—"How do you account for that?"

FRESHMAN—"It exploded."—*Punch Bowl.*

Truthful Description.—A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him for the purposes of science a collection of Patagonian skulls. The Custom-house officers opened the chest and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones and taxed at so much the pound.

The missionary was indignant. So the officials agreed to reconsider. When the way-bill had been revised, it appeared in the following form:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."—*New York Evening Post.*

Changing Fashions in Hostility.—A zealous bobby captured a workingman and haled him into court on the charge of being an unregistered German. The man swore he had a Russian birth-certificate, and produced it. Then said the magistrate severely:

"But why, then, have you for ten years been masquerading as a German?"

"Because," answered the man apologetically, "when I came to England ten years ago the feeling against Russia was so strong that I was obliged to pass myself off for a German."—*Mollie Best in Harper's Weekly.*

Polite.—"Hum, ho!" sighed the New-Hampshire farmer as he came in from down-town. "Deacon Jones wants me to be pall-bearer again to his wife's funeral."

"Wal, you're goin' to be, ain't ye?" asked the farmer's better half.

"I dunno. Y' know, when Deacon Jones's fust wife died, he asked me to be a pall-bearer, an' I did; and then his second wife died, an' I was the same again. An' then he married thet Perkins gal, and she died, and I was pall-bearer to that funeral. An' now—wal, I don't like to be all the time acceptin' favors without bein' able to return 'em."—*New York Evening Post.*

Breaking It Gently.—There is a new formula for landlords and landladies apprizing tenants of a rise in the rent. It was received by a German woman, who appreciated its unconscious humor, and sent it to a Berlin magazine to be published. It runs as follows:

"STETTIN, September 1.

"MR. AND MRS. N. N.: The forceful turn of events, which through the grace of Almighty God, our troops, armed with His power and strength, have brought about, allows us to perceive a greatly blest future. May our people never forget such grace of the God of all times who has protected us from all misfortune. Your apartments will cost 30 marks beginning with October 1. Respectfully,

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—*Springfield Republican.*

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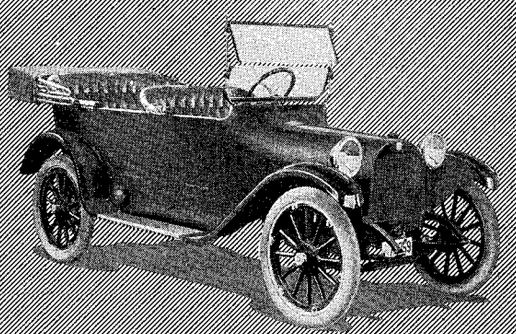

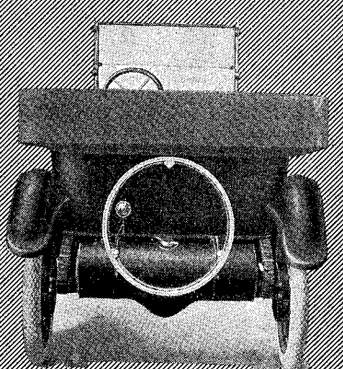

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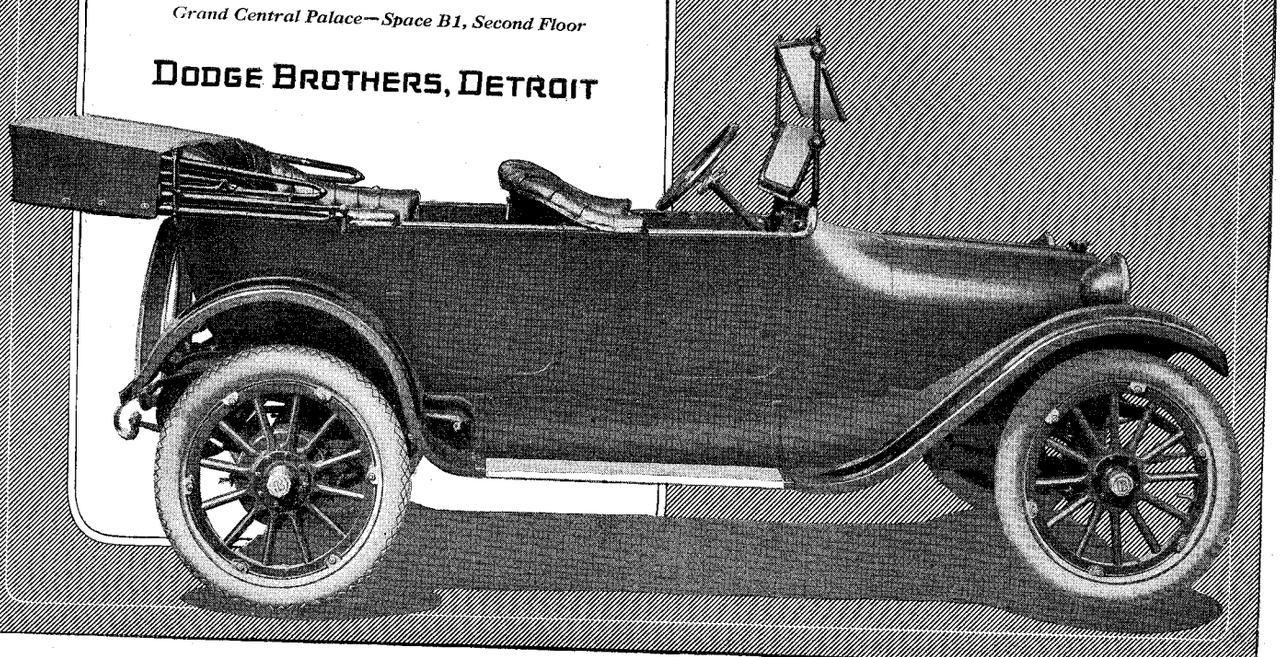

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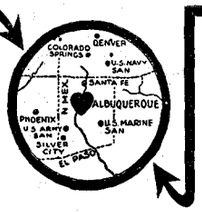

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 10.—Petrograd reports that General Mackensen's German forces are within fifteen miles of Warsaw.

December 12.—In northern Poland the Russians are reported as again on the offensive and driving the Germans back. German forces descending into Poland from Soldau are met near Przasnysz and Tsekhanow and repulsed.

Vienna reports the capture of Novo Sandec, and the occupation of neighboring towns, in Galicia. Her troops are claimed to be holding the important woodland areas in the eastern Carpathians, and also the mountain passes in Bukowina.

December 14.—The German column advancing from Soldau falls back on Mlawa. Petrograd reports a German concentration on the left (west) bank of the Vistula near the mouth of the Bsura. Hereabouts, as far south as Lowicz, heavy fighting continues.

Austrians are pouring down the northern slopes of the Carpathians in force, near Mount Dukla. Austria reports that the Russians are being driven northeast from Jaslo, and that the whole line from here north to Noworadomsk and Piotrkow is withdrawing. Added to this, the Russians in the Carpathians are said to be faring desperately.

IN THE WEST

December 11.—Fighting begins between Ypres and La Bassée, developing from Menin to Warneton and from Armentières to La Bassée, leaving the center quiet.

December 12.—The fighting from La Bassée to Ypres continues, gradually involving the center. The northern wing reaches into the fatal forest of Sonthem, where German thousands fell in November.

December 13.—The third day of fierce fighting on the Belgian border finds the Allies generally successful east of the Lys, but the Germans making perceptible advances to the north. The latter are assuming a dogged offensive, their advances being made persistently in the face of decimating fire.

December 14.—A sharp attack is made by the Allies at a point on the Lys, between Harlebeke and Wyteschaete, supposed to be another tentative thrust to test the German defense. In the Vosges the Germans are bombarding the railroad station of Saint-Léonard, south of Saint-Dié. The French line in Alsace is given as extending from Steinbach to Pont d'Aspach, to Pont de Brinighoefen, near Eglingen.

December 15.—Berlin reports heavy losses of the Allies in a vain attack southeast of Ypres, and also north of Verdun. Four French attempts to take the German position south of St. Mihiel meet with no better success. The recapture of Steinbach, in the Vosges, is also claimed.

It is reported that Generals Joffre and French, discarding the previous plan of a spring campaign, are engineering a general advance along the whole Belgian front. This movement, if successful, is planned to throw the German right back upon its second line of defense, from Bruges to Courtrai.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

December 10.—Sweden starts an investigation into the recent offenses of mines laid in Swedish waters, seeking to discover the offending nation and the purpose sought.

An Amsterdam newspaper's Berlin correspondent reports the Prussian losses up to November 30 as: killed, 95,000; wounded, 381,000; missing, 117,000. The *Russky Invalid* declares Russia to have lost 60,000 commissioned officers, killed, wounded, or missing.

December 11.—Word comes from Buenos Aires that the German cruiser *Dresden*, sole survivor of Admiral von Spee's squadron, has arrived safely in the port of Punta Arenas.

December 12.—Serb reports show the Austrians retreating out of Servian territory, being pushed back upon the border at Shabats and Loznica. They claim to have 28,000 Austrian prisoners, with many guns.

December 13.—It is reported from London that a British submarine has accomplished the sinking of the Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh*, in the Dardanelles, diving under five rows of mines and evading by many hours' submersion the gun-fire of hostile forts and torpedo-boats.

The *Dresden* leaves Punta Arenas, Chile, refused coal by the Chilean Government because three months had not elapsed since her last visit there.

December 14.—The Servians, it is reported, after a fierce battle, regain Belgrade. Austria admits retirement before superior forces.

December 16.—Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, three towns on the eastern coast of England, opposite Helgoland, are bombarded by a German squadron in a raid lasting an hour: killed, 48; wounded, 85.

MEXICO

December 15.—Carranza officials report that two battles are being fought with the followers of Villa, one at Guamove, near Tampico, and the other at San Pedro de las Colonias, between Torreon and Saltillo. The latter assumes the more importance. Ten thousand troops are engaged, with reenforcements speeding to support both sides. It is said that Villa is personally in command of the Conventionalist forces.

DOMESTIC

December 10.—Washington is advised that Provisional President Gutierrez has ordered General Maytoreno to withdraw from the border at Naco, where several Americans have suffered from stray bullets.

December 12.—The New York Stock Exchange opens to all members, with some restrictions on operations in stocks which are held largely by European investors.

December 13.—Washington receives a call from Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, for two torpedo-boat destroyers, but withholds the ships requested, demanding further particulars.

Two more men in Naco, Arizona, are hit by spent shrapnel bullets. Governor Maytorena reports he has received no order from Provisional President Gutierrez to withdraw from the border.

December 14.—Colonel Goethals issues a second call for war-ships, stating that violations of neutrality in the misuse of wireless and the establishing of bases of supplies within the Canal Zone demand several light, fast vessels as police-boats.

December 15.—A force of 3,000 infantry and artillery are ordered to reenforce

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Gen. Tasker H. Bliss's command at Naco, Arizona, in view of possible conflicts on the Mexican border. Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, announces that his troops will be removed from the border and ordered not to fire into Naco, Arizona, for fear of complications with this country.

Postmaster-General Burleson submits his report to Congress. He recommends again the national ownership of telephone and telegraph services in this country, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; he urges that payment to the railroads for transporting mails be made by space instead of weight; he requests an increased rate of postage on all second-class matter, except newspapers.

December 16.—In reply to Colonel Goethals's call for police-boats for the Canal Zone, Secretary Daniels orders the cruiser *Tacoma*, at Santo Domingo, to proceed to Colon.

Gen. Hugh Scott leaves Washington for Naco, Arizona. General Bliss, in command at Naco, on the advice of Washington, issues an ultimatum to General Maytorena, declaring that the next shot to take effect upon an innocent party on the northern side of the border will earn prompt reprisal.

The New York Stock Exchange permits the sale and purchase of all stocks, regardless of European holdings. The minimum price at closing, on July 30, is to be observed in all cases.

Good Progress.—CHEERFUL OLD LADY—"Well, dominie, the new churchyard's fillin' up real nicely, ain't it?"—*Puck.*

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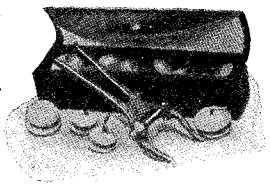

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. R. P.," Rochester, N. Y.—"Please tell me what authority there is, if any, for the use of the word 'recipe' to indicate a cooking-receipt. Is not the word 'receipt' the proper word to use when it is intended to mean the combining of materials in cooking?"

The original sense of *recipe* is the medical sense, which you will find abbreviated upon all medical prescriptions by the letter ℞., but in modern speech this word in this sense has been entirely displaced by the word *prescription*. The word *recipe* is now commonly used for a statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making of some preparation, especially a dish in cookery. This sense dates from 1743. The word *receipt* was used to designate a formula or a prescription in medicine as long ago as 1386, and in this sense it was steadily used from that date until the sixteenth century, when, for instance, Shakespeare used it in "All's Well That Ends Well," act i, sc. 3, line 227, "You know my father left me some prescriptions, of rare and proud effects." The first use of *receipt* in cookery dates from 1703.

"J. R. P. F.," Pawling, N. Y.—"Who is (or was) the person writing Indian love-lyrics ('Stars of the Desert') under the name 'Lawrence Hope'?"

Laurence (not Lawrence) Hope, otherwise Violet Nicholsen, was the wife of a British army officer and wrote a number of passionate poems. Her "Last Poems" were published by John Lane, of New York, who may be able to give you further information. So far as our remembrance goes, Laurence Hope's husband was many years her senior, and when he died she committed suicide on his grave.

"D. E. H.," Dubois, Pa.—"Will you kindly tell me if 'a grammatical error' is a correct expression."

"A grammatical error" is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered as a violation of grammatical precision.

"R. E. W.," Springfield, Ohio.—"(1) If the English view-point on the matter is not held here, will you kindly tell me the significance of the line, 'Not bloody, likely,' in Shaw's new play. (2) What is the meaning of 'Santa Cruz is now pretty well Fletcherized'?"

(1) The line to which you refer should have no punctuation. The expression is not used by refined Englishmen. It is a coarse way of saying "Not at all likely." (2) Food is said to be *fletcherized* when it is thoroughly masticated—possibly the sentence you give is a playful allusion to the damage done to the city.

"W. R. D.," Healdsburg, Cal.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of *Louvre*."

Louvre is pronounced *lu'vr*—*u* as in *rule*.

"E. S. W.," Cambridge, Mass.—"Please tell me whether the size of Shakespeare's vocabulary has ever been ascertained, and if it has, what is the number of words? What sort of words are included in determining a writer's vocabulary? Are only the roots taken, or, for instance, would 'repeat' and 'repeated' be counted as two words? How does Shakespeare's vocabulary compare in size with the vocabularies of other noted writers? Isn't one writer of note distinguished for the smallness of his vocabulary, he having a vocabulary of less than 1,000 words?"

Shakespeare's vocabulary has been estimated at 15,000 words, and it includes the root-words and inflections. Milton's vocabulary has been estimated at 10,000. The Bible contains, Hebrew and Chaldaic words, 8,674; Greek words, 5,674. John Bunyan's vocabulary is said to consist of only Anglo-Saxon words. He may be the author to whom you refer; but long before him there was a semi-Saxon writer, a priest named Layamon, who translated Wace's "Brut," who may have had a vocabulary of only 1,000 words at his command.

"C. N. C.," Kingston, Okla.—The sentence is elliptical and means *I could not love thee*, dear, so much (*as much as I do love thee*), loved (*if I did not love*) I not *honor more*. In other words, *his love of honor* is the foundation of his great love for her (assumed).

"J. H.," Andover, N. H.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) Are there any conditions at all under which a coin may be mutilated without breaking the law? (2) Please tell me also whether or not there is any law about hoarding money and keeping it out of circulation. (3) Is a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece change?"

(1) No: The mutilation or debasement of United States coin, as well as the fraudulent importation or use of spurious foreign coin is a crime under Federal statutes. (2) No. (3) A two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece is a current coin which may be given in change.

"N. de G.," Baltimore, Md.—"Will you kindly give me the correct use of the broad *a* in speaking English, and any rules there may be? Is there any book that would aid one in acquiring this?"

The broad *a* is used only in the southern part of England. From the Midlands up to the Tweed the *a* as in *at* is used. There are no rules that we can cite to guide you. Usage and the word in which the *a* occurs are the only guides.

"J. F. D.," Delaware, Ohio.—"Is the commonplace sign 'Post No Bills' correct?"

The phrase is an English idiom of which we have hundreds similar; as, "I don't think it will rain"; "Shut the door"; "We received no money," etc.

"S. V. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Which is correct—'We have not received any payment,' or 'We have received no payment'? If both are correct, which is given the preference, and why?"

Both the sentences submitted are correct. We prefer "We have not received any payment," as the more direct and emphatic. The second is a form current in English sanctioned by usage. *We have received* asserts receipt, but "no payment" is equivalent to *nothing*, hence our preference.

"H. M. H.," Manchester, Ala.—"In the game of rook, dominoes, or any other game, is 'trump' ever plural; if so, how would you use it? In other words, would you say, 'what is trump?' or 'what are trumps?'?"

Trump is a noun singular and is generally so used. The plural form is used in card-playing to designate the character of the suit; as, "What are trumps? Spades." Here the question and answer are always in the plural. If the question "What *is* trumps?" were put, the answer "Clubs" would clearly point to the erroneous use of the verb which should be in the plural. "A trump" is synonymous with "a trump card," and as such is a singular.

"B.," Lavonia, Ga.—"Which is correct—'The annual convention of *women's* clubs,' or 'the annual convention of *woman's* clubs'?"

As the club-members are women and there are a number of clubs, the correct way to write the sentence is "The Annual Convention of *Women's* Clubs."

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